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Cambria Freeman.

JAS. C. HASSON, Editor and Proprietor. "HE IS A FREEMAN WHOM THE TRUTH MAKES FREE AND ALL ARE SLAVES BESIDE." $1.50 and postage per year in advance.

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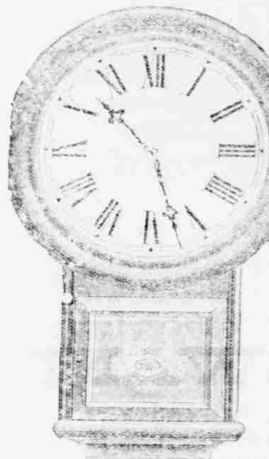

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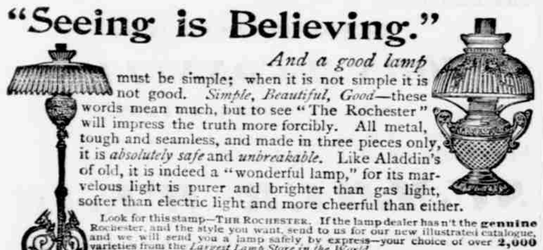
☞My line of Jewelry is unsurpassed Come and see for yourself before purchasing elsewhere.

☞ALL WORK GUARANTEED

CARL RIVINIUS.

Ebensburg, Nov. 11, 1885-tf.

"Seeing is Believing."



And a good lamp must be simple; when it is not simple it is not good. *Simple, Beautiful, Good*—these words mean much, but to see "The Rochester" will impress the truth more forcibly. All metal, tough and seamless, and made in three pieces only, it is *absolutely safe* and *unbreakable*. Like Aladdin's of old, it is indeed a "wonderful lamp," for its marvelous light is purer and brighter than gas light, softer than electric light and more cheerful than either.

Look for this stamp—THE ROCHESTER. If the lamp dealer has n't the genuine Rochester, and the style you want, send to us for our new illustrated catalogue, and we will send you a lamp safely by express—your choice of over 2,000 varieties from the *Largest Lamp Store in the World*.

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Elys Cream Balm
THE CURE FOR
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COLD IN HEAD

Ely's Cream Balm is not a liquid, snuff or powder. Applied into the nostrils it is quickly absorbed. It cleanses the head, allays inflammation, heals the sores. Sold by druggists or sent by mail on receipt of price.

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Have sold to consumers for 20 years, saving them the dealers' profits. We are the oldest and largest manufacturers in America selling Buggies and Harness this way. Ship with privilege to examine before any money is paid. We pay freight both ways if not satisfactory. Warrant for two years. We pay an Agent $100 to $50 to order for you? Write your own order. Boxing free. We take all the risk of damage in shipping.

No. 119 Road Wagon. $27

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OUR HARNESS
are all No. 1 Oak-tanned Leather.
Single $8 to $20; Double Buggy, $19 to $35. Riding Saddles and Fly Nets, 25 per cent. off for cash with order. 64-page illustrated Catalogue free. Address

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STAR SHAVING PARLOR!

CENTRE STREET, EBENSBURG.

THIS well-known and long established Shaving Parlor is now located on Centre street, opposite the livery stable of O'Hara, Davis & Luther, where the business will be carried on in the future. SHAVING, HAIR CUTTING AND SHAMPOOING done in the neatest and most artistic manner. Clean Towels a specialty.

☞Ladies waited on at their residences.

JAMES H. GANT,
Proprietor

CASSIDAY'S
Shaving Parlor,
EBENSBURG.

THIS well-known Shaving Parlor is located on Centre street, near the County Jail, has recently been handsomely refurnished, papered, and fitted with every modern convenience, and is one of the prettiest, neatest, and best shops in Northern Cambria. It is in charge of competent workmen who will give every attention to customers. Your patronage solicited.

ROBERT CASSIDAY.

1794. 1891.

Policies written at short notice in the

OLD RELIABLE 'ÆTNA"

And other First Class Companies.

T. W. DICK,

AGENT FOR THE

OLD HARTFORD

FIRE INSURANCE COM'Y.

COMMENCED BUSINESS

1794.

Ebensburg, July 21, 1882.

FEES BROS.'
Shaving Parlor,
Main Street, Near Post Office

☞The undersigned desires to inform the public that they have opened a shaving par'or on Main street, near the post office where barbering in all its branches will be carried on in the future. Everything neat and clean.

Your patronage solicited.

FEES BROS.

ON SOME TITLE DEEDS.

Man, who builds houses, palaces and cities,
Man, who has empire over all the ocean,
Master of music, color, and of verse, is
Not worth a ha'p'ny.

Say that the coin is struck upon his birthday,
Sooner or later death will tap his shoulder;
Then where is he who schemed so very deeply?
There is the ha'p'ny.

Thus to myself, while wearily perusing
Musty old deeds in chambers in the temple,
Deeds that the title leave upon their pages
To an old mansion.

All the rich owners gathered in the churchyard,
Few just remembered, most of them forgotten;
Yet are their names here signed upon the parchment
Just as they wrote them.

Hearts full of hope of many an attorney
Must have leaped high when spinning out these lengthy
Deeds, in the days when the longer the deed the
Longer the bill was.

Here is a marriage settlement; how joyful
Was the fair bride who signed her maiden name there;
Husband, and wife, and children all are buried,
Long, long ago now.

Yet I can touch where lay her gentle fingers,
And I can wonder if her life was happy,
Whether her husband treated her with kindness,
Or like a husband.

Close "this indenture;" I must cease to ponder
Over the dead past—lawyers are not poets;
Work must be finished ere I can depart hence
Home to my dinner.

—St. James Gazette.

THE COUNTRY DETECTIVE

His Work Is Harder Than His City Brother's.

His Only Reliable Assistant Usually Is His Trusty Revolver—A Case in Which One Used His Weapon with Remarkable Effect.

"The detective business, any way you take it," said a member of the profession, recently, "is interesting and exciting, but out here in the 'wilds of West Virginia' the dangers go 'way by those met with in regular city work. The city detective has all the help and needful accessories he wants; out here he has to be the entire force himself, for when he is wandering around among these mountains looking for an escaped murderer or train wrecker he can't have an army of police officers at his beck and call. He and his revolver have to be the whole thing, and the only help he gets is what he has at the end of his weapon. It makes him self-reliant and pretty hard to get caught in a bad place, but he has a harder time than one thinks, keeping himself free. He plays a game of risky solitaire, in fact, and 'the worst of it is he doesn't even get into the papers like his more fortunate, but no braver, brother in the city."

"All right," said one of his listeners, as the country detective stopped to relight his cigar, "go ahead with your story. It reminds you of—"

"Wrong again, young man," returned the officer, smiling, "for it doesn't remind me of any hair-breadth escapes. Fact is, I have been lucky in not getting into any very close places, and I never did a thing that would warrant my having my picture published in the newspapers."

"I should hope not!" exclaimed the young man, fervently.

"But," went on the other, without noticing the interruption, "we had one man down in Kanawha county whose life was one of the saddest and at the same time the busiest of any man's in the state. Never mind his name; he was at the head of an agency, and died only a few months ago. He had had more exciting incidents in the course of his life than any man I ever knew, and, if it is ever written out in full, it will prove as interesting as any half-dime novel you could find. He was a tall, thin man, with the quietest ways imaginable, and, strange to say, as modest as a girl when talking of any of the many fine 'catches' he made. He had been a newspaper man long before he became a detective, and that gave him a capacity for listening instead of talking himself. He rose rapidly in the last profession he took up, and there is hardly a well-known case in the state which he wasn't connected with in some way. He always acquitted himself well, too, and showed he understood the business clear from A to Z. Perfectly fearless and as agile as a tiger, it wasn't often that he was caught unawares. But once he came near being lost, and by the grossest piece of carelessness he was ever guilty of. He had two men, as desperate as mountaineer criminals always are, in his office. They were handcuffed, but that was all, the guard having gone to get the town officials to carry them to jail. My friend was entertaining them in the meantime, and he got up to speak to the porter in the hall for not half a minute, about getting them some water which they had asked for, when he heard a movement in the room. He stepped quickly back in time to see one of the men reaching with both hands for a pistol belonging to the detective, which lay on his desk. He had his hands on it before my friend could speak, but the detective promptly threw a chair at him, knocked him down, and, jumping clear across the room in one spring, he had the weapon and was covering the other prisoner before either of them could move. He saved himself by his presence of mind that time, but he told me he wanted me to kick him if he ever left another prisoner in reach of his dangerous 'toys.'

"Five years ago he was on a famous case—a train wrecking. It was a horrible thing; two men turned a train into a switch running down the river, as they afterwards confessed, because they had a grudge against the engineer of the train. Several people were killed, among them the conductor, who lost his life trying to get a brakeman out from under a burning car—but that is another story. As I said, my friend had this case, and the way he worked it was worthy of the man. I never saw him so tireless as he was this time; he followed his men from farm to farm and town to town, working as a common laborer here, as a brakeman there, a machinist in another place, but keeping them in sight all the time. Not once in three months did they ever get over half a mile away from him, and he knew every move they made. And his reward came at last. They had crossed into Ohio and were working as harvest hands—all three of them—for he had used so many disguises they didn't know him—and one night one of them got drunk and between his tears of repentance and drunken hiccoughs he let the whole thing out. The detective pumped him carefully and got every particular and then put him to bed before his partner came home. The next day the drunk one sobered up, and the minute he came to his senses he knew he had let the thing out. He went to his partner and confessed. That evening as the detective was going home from the fields through a stretch of woods they came on him from behind and both of them went at him with rails taken from the fence. He got turned around before they had struck him more than once, but he was so dazed he couldn't get his pistol out. Then those two devils stood up and beat that poor fellow over the head like they were 'striking' for a blacksmith. They knocked him to his knees three times, but they didn't know their man. He was grit from hair to heel, and the third time he went down the pistol got out, and as they started to run he emptied all seven shots into them, every one taking effect, which was certainly remarkable, considering his condition. One of them was killed and the other was wounded in both legs. They were all three quiet when the rest of the hands came running up, but the detective came to in time to tell them who he was and what had happened. It was a fine thing for my friend in some ways, though it ruined his health, and small wonder. People got to thinking that a man that showed as much fight as he did must be of some account, and they gave him employment right and left. He told me afterwards that those seven shots he fired did him more good, gave him more satisfaction than any he had ever made before. He said that every time he heard the cartridge go and one of those scoundrels scream it made a good taste in his mouth. I could understand that, too, for I've felt it myself, in my time."

"What became of him?" asked one of the group.

"Well, he never really recovered from the terrible hammering he got on the head that time. He was never quite as steady after it, and a year or so ago his mind went. He imagined he had hundreds of cases, of all sorts and kinds, and that he was being shadowed all the time. I've known him to get up in the middle of the night and with his revolver patrol the streets in search of the men who were following him, as he thought. He used to give the newspaper men fake murders, too, and he'd get them worked up over the details, and after they had hunted for hours for particulars, they'd discover it all came from my poor old friend's troubled brain. He had to give up his business at last, and the minute the pressure was taken off he took to drinking. He died a few months ago, a raving maniac. That is only one incident, but it is enough to show you what I said—that the country detective has a hard time, take it all in all."—Everard Jack Appleton, in Detroit Free Press.

OUT OF SIGHT.

Realistic Art in Theory and Practice for the Young Mind.

Harry is a ten-year-old boy who indicates a disposition to become an artist. In this he is assiduously encouraged by his father. The lad has a "box of paints," brushes, pencils and plenty of rough paper. Harry's father is devoted to the theory of realism in art and literature, and occasionally lectures the little boy on the duty of trying to represent things just as he sees them.

"If you are always accurate, faithful, true to the fact, if you try to give in miniature a representation of what your eyes really behold, you will be always in the right way. Do you understand what I mean, Harry?" said the father, recently.

"Yes, papa, I think I do."

Not long afterward Harry invited his father to come and see his picture of a mountain. It consisted of a considerable quantity of sand and gravel shoveled around and upon the projections of a rough bowlder in the back yard.

"You have not quite caught my meaning, Harry, though you are certainly very conscientious," said the father, jocularly. "It's magnificent, but it's not art. You should not use the materials of your original in copying it. That would be to make a model. You must try to draw a picture of what you see; draw it with pencil and paper, and colors, too, if you like. Don't draw anything you don't see. I dare say that is the easiest way of telling you the sound artistic rule."

Soon Harry came back with his drawing pad.

"Here's a picture of a pigeon, papa."

"Pigeon! I don't see any pigeon. Why, there is nothing but a straight up and down line, and two others meeting it at right angles."

"Well, papa, that's the corner of the fence. The pigeon went around the corner just when I was going to begin. You told me not to draw anything I couldn't see."—Youth's Companion.

HOW ANIMALS BEAR PAIN.

The Mute and Patient Suffering of the Lower Orders When Wounded.

One of the most pathetic things, says the Yankee Blade, is the way in which the animal kingdom endures suffering. Take horses, for instance, in battle. After the first shock of the wound they make no sound.

They bear the pain with a mute, wondering endurance, and if at night you hear a wild groan from the battlefield, it comes from their loneliness, their loss of human companionship which seems absolutely indispensable to the comfort of domesticated animals.

The dog will carry a broken leg for days wistfully but uncomplainingly. The cat, stricken with a stick or stone or caught in some trap from which it gnaws its way to freedom, crawls to some secret place and bears in silence pain which we could not endure.

Sheep and other cattle meet the thrust of the butcher's knife without a sound, and even common poultry endure intense agony without complaint. The dove, shot unto death, flees to some far-off bough, and as it dies silence is unbroken, save by the patter on the leaves of its own life blood. The wounded deer speeds to some thick brake, and in pitiful submission waits for death. The eagle, struck in mid-air, fights to the last against the fatal summons. There is no moan or sound of pain, and the defiant look never fades from its eyes until the lids close over them never to uncover again.

DAMAGED FOR REVENUE.

A New Scheme for Obtaining Money Without Working.

People Who Claim Payment for Injuries That Are Never Received—Women Are Adepts in the Disreputable Business.

"There is a certain class of people who make a good living by claiming damages for injuries which they have never received," said Sergeant John McSweeney, of the New York police, to a Journal reporter.

"These fakirs are constantly trying new schemes," he continued, "by which to make it appear that they have been disabled through being assaulted or by falling down somebody's stairs or being knocked down by somebody's horse, taking care that in every instance the person claiming to be at fault is amply able to pay.

"Women are very clever at this new trick, and it was through a pretty little widow, who staggered into the station-house one day, that I got the first intimation that the game was being generally worked.

"The woman was in the greatest distress apparently, and was scarcely able to stand. When I had given her a chair she said in a faint voice that she had just been run down by a wagon, and that she was certain she had received internal injuries of a severe nature.

"She had taken pains, she said, to take the name of the firm, which was painted on the wagon, and as it was one of the biggest dry goods houses in the city, she proposed to make them pay roundly for their driver's carelessness.

"I at once offered to send for a hospital ambulance," the sergeant went on, "but at this she bridled up and declared that she would allow no one but her family physician to make an examination. Then for the first time I began to suspect that the woman was not as badly hurt as she pretended to be, and I think she must have divined my thoughts, for she suddenly jumped up, and, thanking me shortly for my trouble, started hastily for the door. I was too quick for her, however, and barred her passage into the street. I told her that she could not leave until she had signed a paper that I would prepare releasing the firm from all responsibility for her alleged injuries.

"Of course, I did this only as a further test of the woman's veracity, and it worked beautifully, for she not only signed the release, but reluctantly confessed that her whole story was a myth."

A remarkable case which occurred but a few days ago was that of a man who feigned death in the face of a surgeon's threat to cut him open in order to find out what he had died of.

"I had just come on duty the other evening," said the sergeant, "when a man ran in all out of breath and gasped out that a man had just been knocked down and killed in the saloon at the corner below. Suspecting nothing, I posted the dozen or so officers who happened to be within call on a dead run for the spot, telling them to bring back the dead man and everybody they might find in the place.

"In a few minutes they returned with thirty men and women prisoners, and in the rear of the procession was the dead man, laid out on a window shutter.

"After locking up the crowd in the cellroom, the murdered man was placed on a table and a hurry call sent to Gouverneur hospital for an ambulance.

"The story I got from the prisoners in chorus was that the saloonkeeper, who, by the way, is a wealthy man, had struck the man on the head with a bung starter, and that the latter had promptly fallen down dead. On looking at the man I could see no evidence of life whatever, but when I felt his pulse I found that it was beating away as regularly as a clock.

"Certain now that the fellow was shamming, I determined to give him a good scare, so when the ambulance surgeon came we called all the men's friends into the room and told them we were going to cut him open.

"The surgeon made a great fuss getting out his saws and lancets, but the fakir was game and didn't betray himself by the flicker of an eyelid. The crowd was all agape, of course, and as the surgeon and I tore off the man's waistcoat and shirt the women covered their eyes and groaned.

"'Here goes,' said the surgeon, at last, and, grasping the fellow on the table firmly by the throat, he ran the back of his knife quickly down the man's bare breast. At the first touch of the cold steel the eyes of the corpse flew wide open, and with a yell that could be heard a block he tore himself from the surgeon's grasp and in two jumps was out of the door and on a dead run for the East river.

"Seeing that the game was up, one of the fellow's friends in the crowd confessed at last that the saloonkeeper had merely pushed him out of the door and that he had fallen down and pretended to be dead in the hope that he might be admitted to a hospital, where he would come to life and as soon as possible sue for heavy damages."

A Great Discovery.

William Gilbert, who lived during the reign of Queen Elizabeth, was the most distinguished English scientist of his time. He was a physician of great skill and had an extensive practice, but found time to pursue studies not directly connected with his profession. Magnetism received much attention from him and he wrote a Latin treatise on this subject which gave him enduring fame. The theories advanced in it were new and most of them correct. The one of greatest importance was that the whole earth is itself nothing but a large magnet and that it is this which explains both the direction of the magnetic needle north and south and the variation and dipping or inclination of the needle. This was before Gilbert's time never suspected, and he is therefore to be credited with having made a discovery which marks an era in the history of magnetic science. Fuller included Gilbert among the "Worthies of England" and predicted truly how he would be afterward saved from oblivion. "Mahomet's tomb at Mecca," he says, "is said strangely to hang up, attracted by some invisible loadstone, but the memory of this doctor will never fall to the ground which his incomparable book, 'De Magnete' will support to eternity."—Chicago News.

A LOVE STORY.

Do I know that fair maiden?
The one standing there
In the hall, dressed in white,
With the rose in her hair?
I did, my dear fellow,
For many a day,
Until her affections
Were stolen away
By a man with a *title*,
Who wild stories told
Of his great expectations
And ancestry old.
A coldness between us
There rapidly grew.
So I asked her to choose
Between red blood and blue.
You know how it ended,
I was left in the lurch,
And sometime next autumn
She'll walk into church
With the "*duke*," if a charm
I've been brewing some time
Doesn't make her new lover
Appear less sublime.
I've looked up his pedigree,
No, not in "Burke,"
But up at Sing Sing,
In the record of work
Performed by the convicts;
And now, in the hall,
A sheriff and warrant
Are waiting my call.
And I think, when his lordship,
Is out of the way,
The maiden will pose
As your friend's fiancee.

—J. Manning Roberts, in Brooklyn Life.

THE BARRICADE.

The Trouble It Caused the Operator at Louville.

The station agent at Louville sat with his feet on the window sill, hands plunged into his pockets and a scowl upon his face. His eyebrows were straight, and the scowl brought them down into a long line across his forehead; this, with his heavy mustache, made him look quite fierce.

Ever and anon he would glance at an inoffensive little yellow paper lying on his desk. Each time he did so the scowl grew fiercer. Finally he let his chair down with a bang, snatched at the telegram, and, for the fiftieth time, read:

"SAMUEL W. TUTTLE:

"The L. & R. manager has appointed Miss Laura Walcott as assistant telegrapher at your station. Will be there on Wednesday.

"D. W., Secretary."

Then he crumpled it up and tossed it into the waste basket.

"I won't stand it," he growled. "They have no right to treat me so. Why did I ask for an assistant at all? Idiot!"

With this consoling remark he paced up and down the large, bare room. A man in the lonely position of station agent is apt to contract the habit of talking to himself.

"A woman!" he said, pausing in the midst of the room and running his fingers through his hair with inartistic results. "Here all the time, and no respite for me! I'd have to keep on company manners eternally—chairs on four legs, no smoking, couldn't even whistle, I suppose. I have an idea that women always have headaches!"

He paused and contemplated the situation again. It was too much.

"I'll resign first!" he cried; and immediately ticked off a message to that effect.

In an hour back came the answer:

"Nonsense! Can't let you off. What has struck you?"

Samuel Tuttle said something, but he said it very low. He sat bolt upright for quite a while, and then a wicked smile crept into his face.

"I believe I'll be ready for Miss Wolcott when she arrives. I'll not be disturbed by her presence, either."

This rather enigmatical remark was explained the next morning, when, in obedience to orders from Mr. Tuttle, two carpenters put in appearance at the Louville station, and before noon had constructed across the middle of the large room, where he had held sway so long, a high board fence of aggressively yellow pine.

After their departure Mr. Tuttle walked among the shavings with a satisfied air. He moved all his belongings to one side of the novel division line, and for the next two days worked away, again a happy man.

On Thursday morning Laura Wolcott stepped off the express and came towards him with good will shining from her brown eyes. She was a happy little thing, who, in her brief struggle for existence, had learned to make the best of conditions; so it was with a most cheery smile that she unsuspectingly extended her hand to her sworn enemy.

To tell the truth, Samuel Tuttle was rather taken aback, and felt slightly ashamed; he had somehow expected she would know of his antagonistic feeling, and met him in a suitably distant manner. There was no backing out, however; so he led her around to the door opening into her half of the room, and said:

"This is your office; you will find everything in place." Then, with a stiff bow, he retreated to his own dominion, without daring to glance at her.

She stood still as he retreated, with a puzzled expression in her eyes; then she heard him on the other side, making a good deal of racket getting settled. Finally, a faint blue curl of smoke rose over the fence.

At this, Miss Wolcott sat down with a look of dawning intelligence, mixed with a hurt expression, upon her pink-and-white face, as she saw the fence was a new one. The smile grew as she grasped the situation, until there was a network of dimples around her mouth; she nodded her head sagely in the direction of the fence, and set to work quietly.

Mr. Tuttle, for his part, wondered what she was doing to keep so still; the novelty of the situation perplexed him so that he could not enjoy his solitude. Along in the afternoon his curiosity made it imperative that he should consult her about a message, so he sauntered around to her door. She greeted him with the same cheery smile, appearing utterly oblivious to any strangeness in the situation, and innocently gazed straight up into his eyes. When there was no longer the slightest pretext for his staying, he went back. Somehow his side looked forlorn and disorderly, and he awkwardly tried to put it to rights.

This went on for several days, and their acquaintance progressed. He even owned to himself that she was "a nice little thing," and he had been a fool in regard to the fence; but it wouldn't do to give up. It was annoying, though, to be obliged to go out of one door and in at another to communicate with her; so, one night after she had gone home, he cut a square hole in the fence. From his table, through this opening he could catch frequent glimpses of her brown head as she bent over the telegraph instrument; but this does not necessarily point to any scheming propensity on his part. Frequently he caught himself staring at her steadily; sometimes she caught him, too, and then they would both laugh—he, rather confusedly, she, merrily.

Gradually she brightened up her half and even carpeted it; there were flowers in the window, and new-made friends frequently dropped in. She seemed a capital entertainer, and Samuel Tuttle watched proceedings with quiet and envious eye. His half looked cheerless, and he felt out in the cold. She was as pleasant as ever, but persisted in treating him as a business acquaintance; she never laughed and joked with him the way she did with other callers. He began to feel aggrieved, and his eyebrows were often drawn down into a straight line, much to her secret enjoyment.

In a reckless moment he cut a gate in the hateful barricade; after doing it, he felt rather nervous as to how she would take it. When she came in she stopped short for a moment, and then said: "How nice!"

Mr. Tuttle could have blessed her. The gate stood open the greater part of the time, and he had a full view of her; they even conversed at odd moments, and he began to feel contented with life, and whistled again. She had no headaches, and surprised him by singing to herself now and then. In short, Samuel Tuttle was becoming more and more entangled by this careless, happy little woman, and he did not even try to extricate himself.

But the fence! That monument of a perverse moment! Every morning he groaned when its staring yellow face met him, and he was daily overwhelmed with contrition when Laura Wolcott's bright face greeted him. Something had come over her of late; she did not avoid him, but she was quieter; she did not look at him so bravely as at first.

Samuel Tuttle was worried about it, for he could not understand; and a dozen times a day he wanted to cross through the gate and end it all by telling her his feelings: but he was afraid she would simply look at the fence and smile. He knew he could never endure it if she should.

One day a message came for the operator herself, and with a little cry she rose.

"I must go home," she said, as he came to her. "My mother is dying."

He did not think of anything to say, and silently helped her on with her things.

"Thank you," she said, as she stepped out of the door, her eyes full of tears.

It was very lonely for Mr. Tuttle the week she was away. The office seemed dingier than ever. He sat one day looking through the gate, out of sheer force of habit, when an idea came to him so suddenly that it took his breath away. He laid down his pencil and went outside; presently he came back with an ax. There were blows and crashes, till, finally, Samuel Tuttle, red and perspiring, stood triumphant amidst the ruins of the long-hated fence. His spirits rose wonderfully after that, and he could breathe easier; he was wildly anxious for Monday morning and Miss Wolcott's return.

He saw her coming down the street, and rose to meet her, with a great wave of tenderness surging over him as she stepped in the door, a black-robed little figure. She hesitated in bewilderment as she looked across the cleared room to where Samuel Tuttle stood with a beseeching look in his eyes. She had not known before how the fence had wounded her feelings, and she was suddenly overcome.

"Laura!" he cried, "O Laura!" as he quickly crossed over to the chair into which she had dropped.

She did not repulse him, and sobbed out her pent-up feelings on his shoulder.

"I was afraid you could never forgive my—the fence," he faltered.

She began to laugh through her tears.

"Oh, the fence," she said. "It was hateful of you, Samuel, but I forgive you now."—Cotton Woodruff, in Demorest's Magazine.

A Shopkeeper with Two Prices.

I was buying a pair of spectacles not long ago from the man who has sold me every pair I ever had. Several people were standing at the counter. I laid down one dollar and fifty cents and started to go. He called me back.

"Two dollars, if you please, Mr. Bystander."

"Why—why," said I, in astonishment, "I thought it was only a dollar and a half."

"Two dollars, sir. I never sold a pair of spectacles in this shop for less."

I added the other half dollar, and turned to go. Again he interrupted me.

"I wish you would step back into the rear of the shop, Mr. Bystander. I have a geological specimen I want to show you."

I followed him meekly. As soon as we were out of hearing of the others he shoved a half dollar into my hand.

"There's your geological specimen," he growled. "Don't you ever play me a trick like that again. You never paid two dollars for a pair of spectacles in your life."

I felt that I had met a genius and was humbled accordingly.—Cincinnati Tribune.

THAT LAWN MOWER.

A Wicked Husband Plays It on a Fond and Foolish Wife.

A Belfast (Me.) woman got indignant the other day at the shabby appearance of the lawn about the house. After mowing down her husband with wrath, she was soon on the lawn herself with the lawn mower. Back and forth she pushed the machine, while the sun beamed soft and melting on the downtrodden woman and everything else.

From a shady nook her husband timidly watched her determined display. For an hour, in which she must have traveled a dozen miles, she worked, but, sad to relate, not a blade of grass bowed to her indignant endeavors.

Finally her husband picked up courage enough to address her:

"Hadn't you better turn the machine over, my dear?"

She did turn the machine over—into the gutter—and swept into the house with a look that kept her husband at a distance for several days.

PERSIAN POETRY.

The Knowledge of That Language Possessed by British Officials.

Sir Edward Strachey, in a recent paper on "Persian Poetry" in the Atlantic, speaks of the knowledge of that language and literature required by an earlier generation of English officials in India:

"With the other institutions of the moguls we took over the use of Persian in all official business, and the munshi, or Persian secretary and interpreter, became a part of the staff of the English official in charge of political, revenue and judicial business. The language of business was soon discovered to be the language of a new and fine literature; and volumes illustrate the enthusiasm which the magistrates, judges and collectors in our older provinces, and our administrators in those newly annexed, our political agents and residents in the native courts, and our military officers threw into these studies from the time when Warren Hastings set the example.

"But then a generation of speculative reformers arose, who asked why we should not act in the spirit of the moguls, and, instead of carrying on their method with literal servility, make English the official language, and so bring the several nations of India into a new and more intimate connection with our own literature and civilization. A retired Bengal judge expressed the general opinion of practical men when he said that you might as well make Sanscrit the official language in the courts of Westminster as English in the administration of justice in India.

"He, indeed, though a man of ability and eminence in the company's service, could see no inconvenience in the employment of Persian in the administration of justice; and such is the force of habit that when he had occasion to take notes of an important trial at the Somersetshire assizes he actually wrote them in Persian rather than in the English words in which the evidence was given, just as had done many years before when trying dakoits at Jessore.

"But though the general opinion of the native as well as the English officials was against any change, Lord Auckland, by the advice of Sir Charles Metcalfe, took what probably now seems to every one the obviously reasonable course, and by his orders in 1837, finally confirmed in 1868 by the home government, all official business was to be carried on in the vernacular language of the country.

"Persian remained, and remains, the language of diplomacy. It is not required in any other branch of the public service; and it is not possible that men so hardworked as our Indian civilians and soldiers now are should find time and energy for a purely literary study. They all fall back on their Homer and Horace; or, yet better, on their Shakespeare and Tennyson."

NEGROES AS MECHANICS.

They Would Be Successful If Their High Notions of Liberty Did Not Interfere.

Can the negro be trained as a mechanic, or is he by nature adapted to other work than that of an unskilled laborer? The question may confidently be answered in the affirmative, says ex-Gov. Lowry, of Mississippi, in the North American Review. While this answer cannot be successfully controverted, and while it may have a material bearing on the prosperity of the southern states, yet it involves grave questions, the successful solution of which would tend to a better understanding of the two sections of this great nation. The negro was held in bondage in all the colonies save one before the adoption of the federal constitution, and whether or not he was the prime cause of the greatest war of modern times it is unquestionably true that he regards his liberation as the result of that struggle. Prior to the war there were a large number of negro mechanics in the southern states; many of them were expert blacksmiths, wheelwrights, wagonmakers, brick masons, carpenters, plasterers, painters and shoemakers. They became masters of their respective trades by reason of sufficiently long service under the control and direction of expert white mechanics. During the existence of slavery the contract for qualifying the negro as a mechanic was made between his owner and the master workman. Now the negro being, in his own words, a "freed man," will not consent to restraints. He cannot divest himself of the idea that apprenticeship in its most modified form is a species of slavery for a term of years. He may be assured of the relation of master and apprentice as it exists in almost every civilized country; still he is slow to embrace it. He appreciates the advantages of superior skill, yet his teachings of liberty are to his mind inconsistent with the exercises of absolute and continued authority over him.

A Dog Asks for Help.

In East Boston lives a remarkable dog, which is a mixture of Newfoundland and mastiff. His name is Nero, and his master believes he can understand every word that is spoken to him. Not long ago Nero entered a lumber yard where he was not known, and limping up to one of the workmen held up an injured paw. Nero is not so handsome and gentle in appearance as he is intelligent, and the man ordered him out. Nero walked away as far as the door, turned around, came back, and again held up his wounded foot. The man stopped his work, and gently taking hold of the paw found a safety-pin imbedded deep in the flesh. He extracted the pin, the dog wincing at the pain, and when the little operation in surgery was over the dog licked his paw and then thanked his benefactor as plainly as a dog could, afterwards trotting away as if nothing unusual had happened.

Natural Blunder.

"You made these boots, didn't you?" asked a mad man with a bad-fitting pair of shoes.

"Yes," said the shoemaker, looking up from his last, "I made 'em."

"Well, confound it! I told you to make one larger than the other, didn't I?"

"Yes, and I did."

"No you didn't, either. One is smaller than the other."

"But change that big boot onto the big foot and see if it won't fit," said the shoemaker.

"By gum! you're right. One is bigger than the other."—Shoe and Leather Review.

Cambria Freeman.

EBENSBURG, CAMBRIA CO., PA.

FRIDAY, - - - - - MAY 26, 1893.

CONGRESSMAN KILGORE, of Texas, is credited with saying that President Cleveland told him—in reply to an inquiry made with a view of deciding some domestic arrangments—that he might expect an extra session of Congress between the 1st and 15th of September.

THE floods of last week throughout Northern Idaho and the western part of Minnesota reached the highest point known to the oldest residents and the damage done amounts to hundreds of thousands of dollars. Several of the largest bridges on the Union Pacific and Northern Pacific roads were washed away.

PRINCESS EULALIE of Spain arrived in Washington Friday evening and was met at the depot by Secretary Gresham, as the representative of the president, and escorted to the Arlington Hotel. Four companies of cavalry from Fort Myer preceded the president's carriage, which was sent for the use of the Infanta.

SECRETARY CARLISLE has announced his intention of proceeding in the deportation of the Chinese until the appropriation is exhausted. But $16,000 is now available, though $50,000 more will be ready by July 1. He intends beginning with those who are here in violation of the law of 1884, those having violated the Geary law coming next.

THE government of Nicaraugua has notified the Pacific Mail Steamship Company that their vessels must not stop at San Juan while that port is in the hands of the revolutionists, but may land passengers, mail and freight at Corinto. No movements of importance are being attempted by the revolutionsits, as they are waiting for more arms and amunition.

SECRETARY CARLISLE has informed congressmen that he intends to discharge every Republican in the treasury department who is not protected by the civil service law. He says that he has given the officials of the department to understand that this will be his policy and that they will not be dismissed on any charges, but solely for the reason that thes are Republicans and that the places are wanted for Democrats.

THE process of liquidation, or squeezing the water or inflated stocks, is a costly one, but the country at large does not suffer very much from it. Legitimate business, after the flurry, rather profits. Since January the New York *World* figures up that the decline in the price of stocks of the nine leading "industries," including cotton oil, sugar, whisky, electric, cordage, etc., has been $105,830,000. But this collapse forced the sale of other stocks between January and May is put at $287,000,000. This is a tremendous showing, and yet the country still lives.

THE bill for the first week's board of the duke of Veragua at the Auditorium hotel, Chicago, with carriage hire included, has just come to hand at the state department, and it amounts to the pretty figure of $2.500. Under these circumstances the state department has hoped and expected that the cities which the duke was to visit, like New York and Chicago, would do something handsome in the way of helping to bear the expense. Secretary Gresham said he would pay all bills presented on account of the entertainment of the infanta and the duke according to the instruction of Congress

AT 3:50 P. M. last Saturday, in darkness like midnight, a hailstorm broke loose over Pittsburg, exceeding in its fury and damages any before known in western Pennsylvania. Several runaways occurred, many persons were injured and the loss of property caused by the storm will exceed a million dollars. The hailstones were about the size of English walnuts. The storm lasted scarcely ten minutes. Two funeral processions were wrecked—the horses running away, with shocking results. A heavy rainstorm succeeded the hail, and increased the damages. The storm extended up the Allegheny river as far as Tarentum.

THE friendly mediation of the United States, exercised through Secretary Gresham, has averted a serious rupture between the governments of Japan and Corea. These governments were on the verge of war, because of Corea refusing to compensate Japanese merchants for losses sustained through Corea suddenly probibiting certain exports (in view of apprehended famine) in which Japanese traders were largely interested. The Corean government has finally agreed to pay the Japanese government an indemnity of $110,000 in settlement of the claims of the Japanese merchants, the sum being a compromise between the sum originally demanded by Japan and that offered by Corea.

THE total immigration for ten months of the fiscal year ending April 30 was 334,825—a decline of 120,000 from the ten corresponding months of the previous year. The arrivals from Russia and Poland show the greatest falling off, the reduction being from 94,000 to 34,000. The Italian immigration shows no abatement. This is the work of the padrones. There was a very slight decline in the arrivals from great Britain and Ireland. The new commissioner of immigration, Mr. Stump, of Maryland, proposes that the laws shall be rigidly enforced, and if that is done the country will be amply protected against the undesirable, afflicted and criminal class; that is about as well as it can be protected short of absolute exclusion.

THE last issue of *Bradstreet's* contains the results of a systematic inquiry in the condition of rural roads all over the country and the effect of the interruption of trade by bad roads on the farmer and the mercnant. The information on both points is valuable, but on the latter is perhaps the most conclusive showing yet made.

The inquiry shows a fair amount of improved roadways in Southern New England, Eastern Massachusetts being the section making the best showing, but secon in all probability to New Jersey or the part of it lying between Philadelphia and New York, where the best and most rapidly extending system of improved country roads is found. The southeastern parts of New York and Pennsylvania are in the favorable list, and some of the Maryland roads are classified as good highways. Outside of these sections the general prevalence of dirt roads remains unbroken.

As to the effect of bad country roads on business the returns amount very nearly to absolute demonstration. "From Maine to Texas and from Georgia to Minnesota prices of farm products have been advanced unduly because of delays to interior wagon traffic by heavy roads," and of course the farmers can get no benefit from these high prices, the bad roads being the barrier between producers and consumers. The unfavorable effect from the same cause on mercantile collections, loans to farmers and interest is abundantly testified to, while a multitude of replies show an advance in farm values where roads have been improved varying from 10 to 100 per cent. and averaging 15 per cent. The conclusion of the journal making these inquries is the pregnant one that the loss to the country by bad country roads is more than double the annual expenditure for road repairing, and would in two years come near the cost of gridironing the districts east of the Missouri river with the best class of roads.

Such facts as these render indisputable proof of what has heretofore been asserted. In collecting them *Bradstreet's* has rendered a distinct public service.

THE greatest banking and financial authority in the world, perhaps, is the Right Hon. William Linderdale, who was governor of the bank of England last year and now is a director in that wonderful institution. He last week talked freely with a New York *World* correspondent on the financial situation, and made two especially notable observations. 1. That America has not enough currency for its people's needs, i. e., for the business of the country, and 2, that in all probability "the United States will pull gold from us (England) in the autumn," i. e., the current of gold will by fall be changed from flowing to Europe to coming from Europe. The correctness of the first statement is realized daily by the great body of tradesmen all over the country, and this fact has had much to do with bringing about the existing powerful sentiment in favor of the free coinage of silver. The second statement, being purely prophetic, we can only hope it may prove to be equally correct.

Two convicts in the western penitentiary engaged in a desperate fight with knives on Wednesday afternoon. Both were seriously but not dangerously hurt. A third convict, who attempted to separate the combatants, was seriously cut in the breast. Two of the fighters were removed to the hospital department of the prison. The fight occurred in the broom making department of the institution.

The desperate battle was the result of an old fend between the two prisoners. Several times recently they have had a wordy fight and both were being closely watched by their keepers. When they came together both fought viciously. It required the keeper and several convicts to separate them. In the struggle both prisoners fell to the floor and both slashed and cut at the other.

The penitentiary authorities refused to give out any information about the case. The fight wtll be reported to the prison board when it meets.

ON Friday the Governor sent a message to the Legislature annonncing his approval of the following bills: Requiring school directors to furnish books and other school supplies free of cost, known at the Farr free text book bill; to establish a medical council and three State boards of medical examiners; extending the power of the courts to appoint election officers in certain cases; providing for the immediate printing and distribution of unbound copies of the state laws as they are enacted; to establish boards of arbitration to settle matters of variance between capital and labor; to empower courts to fix the place of holding the general election; providing that voters shall cast their ballots at polling places inside the election district in which they are domiciled; directing county commissioners to bind and preserve weekly newspapers published in their counties.

THE Mint officials have received word that counterfeits of the World's Fair souvenir half-dollars are in the market aleeady and as they are made of coin silver, they are not easy to detect. It is said that they are a trifle light in weight and a shade smaller in circumference than the genuine, which, however, only appears when they are stacked up together. In the words "Columbian Half Dollar" the D is not quite perfect, and the medallion head of Columbus leans a little to the right. As it takes about 30 cents' worth of silver to make one, and their market value is a dollar, their manufacture leaves a good margin of profit. As the coin bears no mint mark, it is comparatively easy to counterfeit.

THE report of the department of agriculture for May renders it reasonably certain that the wheat crop this year will be below the average of the years between 1880 and 1890, or less than 450,000,000 bushels.

Washington Letter.

WASHINGTON, D. C., May 20, 1893. Men and brethern, hear ye all! This administration is going to be Democratic, in fact as well as in name. The overwhelming verdict of the people is to be obeyed, and no Republican is to be left in a place of responsibility. The pace towards this goal has not been precipitate, but it has been and will be steady and sure until it is reached. Secretary Gresham took the lead, and there isn't more than one or two Republicans left in important positions in the State Department. Secretary Carlisle is a good second, and it will not be long before all of the chiefs of divisions of the Treasury Department will be Democrats. Secretary Smith has begun to call for the resignations of the Republican chiefs of divisions in the Interior Department and he proposes to keep it up until they are all out. Secretary Morton has not been behind in proportion to the size of his department. Postmaster General Bissell has had to devote so much time to the selection of postmasters that he hasn't made very many changes in his department, but he will, as will Attorney General Olney and Secretaries Lamont and Herbert.

Judge Lochren believes he will kill one of the principal roots of the pension evil by making the Medical Boards which examine applicants for pensions entirely Democratic, instead of allowing one Republican on each board of three as has been done. Speaking of this change he is quoted as saying: "One of the things the Democrats have committed themselves to do is to sift as far as possible the rubish which has been drifting into this pension cesspool. The party has committed itself to reform in this matter, and there is no better, way to make a start than by having only Democrats on these boards." I do not state it as a fact that President Cleveland has approved this action of Judge Lochren, but it is hardly probable that such a radical change would have been announced by him unless it had been previously approved by the President.

Much more or less silly talk has been indulged in this week about the probability of a war with China because of the Supreme Court having declared the Geary law constitutional. Needless to say neither the President nor Secretary Gresham have the remotest idea that there will be any serious trouble with China. The Chinese minister told Secretary Gresham that his government would not take any retaliatory steps, and that it would, as far as possible, protect Americans in China from any attack which the ignorant natives might be disposed to make upon them. The Geary law will be enforced by the administration to as great an extent as possible with the means at its command, but the lack of a sufficient appropriation to pay for their transportation makes it probable that no Chinese will be returned to China until Congress shall have decided whether it will appropriate the large amount that will be needed—$6,000,000 is the estimate—to send the more than 100,000 who failed to register in accordance with the Geary act back to China, or modify the law so as to allow those who are now in the United States to remain. Many Congressmen who voted for the Geary act have announced their willingness to vote for an amendment to allow the Chinese now here to stay, in preference to appropriating the money necessary to send them to China.

The official contract by which the Cherokee Indians surrender their interest in the "Cherokee Strip" to the U. S. Government was signed this week by Secretary Smith and the pepresentatives of the Cherokee nation. The contract provides for the retention by the Government of $1,660,000 to satisfy the claims of the Delawares. Shawnees, and the Freedmen. There are yet to be received and approved the instructions for making the seventy allotments to Cherokees residing in the strip, which, under the recent opinion of the Attorney General, will have to be made by the Cherokees from the 140 applicants. The General Land Office will, as soon as these allotments are made, prepare instructions to intending settlers, which are not expected to differ from those issued when Oklohoma was opened, and divide the strip into counties, etc. Officials now fix July 15, as the date of the opening of the strip.

President Clevelaed has let it be very plainly understood this week that the rule of allowing Federal officials to serve a term of four years is not intended to keep Republicans in office who have used their official positions solely to aid their party. "Prove that the man you name has been an offensive partisan," said he to a Senator and several Representatives who had called to ask for the removal of a Republican official," and I will remove him as soon as I can find a good Democratic successsr." M.

Terrific Wind at Cleveland.

CLEVELAND, May 23.—A terrific wind struck this city at 9 o'clock this morning. Four men were instantly killed and many injured in the numerous casualities. A scaffold, blown from its fastenings by the high wind, seriously, and in one case fatally, injured four men employed by the Cleveland Gas, Light and Coke company.

It had been found necessary to elevate a brick chimney on top of the Brady block, at the corner of Superior and Erie street, and for this purpose a scaffold had been built up twenty feet above the six-story building. Seeing the storm coming the men working on it ran for shelter. The wind was soon upon it, and, with a tearing of timbers, the whole mass was broken loose. It dropped straight down the side of the building until the second floor was reached. Here it was caught by another gust of wind and hurled with terrific force toward the gully where, it landed with a crash that was heard for blocks around. Twenty men under Foreman Jackson, of the gas company, were at work in the gully. They were working hard to get the ditch just dug covered up so as not to block the sewer when the rain fell. The huge mass of heavy timbers fell right in their midst. They were all thrown off their feet by the crash, and all but four of their number immediately sprang up. The men could not arise, as they were pinioned down by heavy timber.

A general alarm was sent throughout the city. They responded promptly and the work of rescue began. As soon as the men were extricated they were hustled away to the Lakeside hospital.

Solid Gold Found.

SPOKANE FALLS, WASH., May 24.—The most fabulous gold strike ever made in Northwest is reported from Grand Summit mine, on the Palmer Mountain, in the Okanagon mining district. Almost a solid body of pure gold was found at a depth of 200 feet. A seven-pound piece of ore assayed two pounds of pure gold, which is equal in value to $175,000 to a ton. There is plenty of the same ore in sight. A rush is being made for the district. Owners of the mine have placed a strong armed guard to protect the property, and everybody is warned off the premises under penalty of being shot.

A New Law.

The following bill has passed the Senate and is now a law.

Sec. 1. That every owner or agent who may have the custody or control of any stallion, who shall charge a fee for the services of such stallion, shall, before advertising or offering such services to the public for any fee, reward, or compensation, file with the Clerk of the Court of Quarter Sessions of the county in which such owner or owners, agent or agents reside, or in which such stallion shall be kept for service, a written statement giving the name, age, pedigree and record, if known, and if not known then that the same is unknown, the description, terms and condition upon which such stallion will serve. Upon filing such statement the Clerk of the Court of Quarter Sessions for the county shall issue a certificate or license to the owner or owners, agent or agents having the custody and control of such stallion, that such a statement has been filed in his office. The Clerk of the Court of Quarter Sessions to receive one dollar for each and every certificate so issued and the County Commissioners are hereby authorized and required to furnish registration books and blanks for such purposes. The owners, agent or agents of the owners of such stallion shall then post a written or printed copy of the statement so filed with such Clerk of the Court of Quarter Sessions in a conspicuous place in each locality in which said stallion shall be kept for service.

Sec. 2. Every owner or agent who shall file, proclaim or publish a false or fraudulent pedigree or record or statement of any kind regarding any stallion, or who shall neglect or refuse to comply with the provisions of section one of this act, shall forfeit all fees for the services of such stallion, and the person or persons who may be deceived or defrauded by such false or fraudulent pedigree or record or statement, may sue and recover in any court of competent jurisdiction such damages as may be shown to have been sustained by reason of such false and fraudulent representation.

Sec. 3. Whenever the owner or agent of an owner or owners of any stallion shall have complied with the foregoing provisions of this act, the amount agreed upon between the parties at the time of service, or in the event of no such agreement having been entered into between them, then in such an amount as specified for service fee of such stallion or stallions in the statement hereinbefore required to be filed with the Clerk of the Court of Quarter Sessions of said counties may be collected in the same manner as other debts are now collected.

Immense Glass Plant Burned.

TIFFIN, O., May 22.—The immense plant of the Beatty glass works factory and United States Glass company burned to-day. The loss aggregates nearly $200,000 and 600 persons are thrown out of employment. The fire had its origin in the oil compressing room, oil being used as fuel in connection with natural gas and was probably caused by spontaneous combustion. Within five minutes the entire rear and upper portions of the immense plant was in flames and the employes were compelled to flee for their lives, leaving their clothing and tools. Many escaped from upper windows and but two are injured, Peter Linden and Mataca Caldwell, seriously burned. The United States Glass company paid $275,000 for the plant in January 1892. The loss if fully covered by insurance.

Serious Trouble Ahead.

LOUISVILLE, KY., May 24.—Marshal Blackburn, with 155 deputies, has gone to Mulenburg county to collect the railroad tax which the county has been resisting so many years. He camped at Central City to-night. The tax was originally $400,000, and was voted 25 years ago in aid of what is now the Newport News and Mississppi Valley road. The interest was paid regularly for a long while, and then politicians agitated repudiation. Attempts to compromise have failed, and with interest the tax amounts to nearly $1,000,000, while the assessable property is only about $3,000,000. Marshal Burchett tried to collect it four years ago, and was defeated by a boycott. Serious trouble is expected.

Tired of Their Hard Lot.

NORRIE TOWN, Pa., May 22.—Oppressed by poverty and weary of the struggle for existence a mother and daughter ended their lives with poison last night at their home near here. Mrs. Agnes Burton and her daughter lived at North Wales and was very poor. The daughter earned $5 working in a web factory and this was the main support of the two women. Worn out by their effort to make a living they determined to die. From the meagre evidence before the coroner it seems the mother first gave strychnine to her daughter and then took the poison herself and both were dead in a short time. The jury returned a verdict in accordance with the above facts.

Blondin the Strong Man Killed.

SARANAC LAKE, N. Y., May 19.—One of the feats of strength performed by Blondin, the strong man traveling with Cole's circus, which has been giving exhibitions in this, section was the holding together of two large horses that attendants endeavored to lead in opposite directions. In this act at Lake Placid the horses used had been lately purchased, and were never before in the ring.

They became frightened and reared and plunged, and Blondin, in his efforts to hold them, ruptured blood vessels of the head and chest. He fainted from loss of blood, and soon after he was carried from the ring he died.

An Independent Organization.

NEW YORK, May 24.—Farnham post No. 458, G. A. R. which has been disbanded by the council of administration, has resolved itself into a separate and independent organization. The reorganization took place at the regular meeting of the post this evening, and the name of the new association is to be Noah E. Farnham Independent veteran No. 1. All the officers were re-elected and the post will now act untrammelled by the rules of the G. A. R. The post has been disbanded because on March 8 it adopted resolutions condemning the present pension system.

A Boy Shoots His Brother.

SCRANTON, Pa., May 24.—Gus Fitzpatrick, aged 16 years, and his brother James, aged 20, quarreled last night at their home in Dumore as to which owned a revolver that the former held. James attempted to take the weapon from his brother. The latter resisted, and told James to stand back or take the consequences. James, however, grappled with Gus, who fired the revolver at his brother, inflicting a mortal wound. The injured boy says the shooting was accidental but the younger brother admits that he shot purposely.

Highest of all in Leavening Power.—Latest U. S. Gov't Report.

Royal Baking Powder

ABSOLUTELY PURE

NEWS AND OTHER NOTINGS.

Happy and content is a home with "The Rochester," a lamp with the light of the morning. Catalogues, write Rochester Lamp Co., New York.

—The Eiffel tower was constructed without the sacrifice of a single life, but nearly 30 persons have committed self-murder in connection with it.

—An english watch maker exhibits an engine of 122 distinct pieces (not including 33 bolts and screws), which could be hidden in a lady's thimble.

—San Francisco has one saloon to every 93 persons. Albany comes next with one to every 110 persons, and New Orleans one to every 121 persons.

—Fourteen steel plates each weighing fifty-five tons and made for the battle-ship Texas, were shipped from the Bethlehem iron works Saturday.

—"I have entirely recovered from the effect of my wound," said H. C. Frick, the Homestead magnate, as he landed in New York Saturday fresh from Europe.

—The sheriff of Bedford county will on Saturday, June 24th, offer for sale the property within the county of the Pennsylvania & West Virginia Railroad Company.

—Dragged by his runaway team for a long distance, Superintendent Henry Fuhrman, of the Kaier Brewing Company, Mahanoy City, was so badly hurt he may not recover.

Four thousand miners in the Pittsburg district embracing the principal mines in Kansas went out on a strike on Saturday The strikers declare that all the 9,000 of the state will soon be idle.

—During the rain storm Saturday evening, the packing house of the Sellers McKee glass works at Jeannette was struck by lightning and fired. The building was considerably damaged before the blaze was extinguished.

—The construction of low wagons is not the only good use to which old mowing machine wheels may be put. Secure a dozen or more of the same size, string them on a long shaft or axle, place a wooden frame and tongue and we have a very effective roller.

—If one holds his breath he is proof against the sting of a bee. It is also said the bee may be held by the legs and that he will try to sting, but will never succeed until the breath is expelled, and then he will accomplish his purpose with speed and certainty.

—George Lankford, a saloon keeper and prize fighter of Marietta, O., shot and instantly killed his wife on Sunday and afterwards blew his brains out. They had only been married six months and had quarreled constantly. Mrs. Lankford was insanely jealous of her husband.

—The Italians and other foreign laborers of Panama, imported to do railway work have quit their employers and are drinking and stealing in the city. They have become such a menace to the safety of life and property that the police have been ordered to get them out of the country

—Charles Toney, aged 17, of Kokomo, Ind., met a horrible death on Saturday evening. He was employed at the straw board works, and while in the pit feeding the large hot close-meeting cylinders his hand caught and he was drawn entirely through between the rollers, crushing him into a pulp.

—Cole Brewer, president of the Lebanon Natural Gas Company, shot and killed Samuel Wesner, a prominent attorney of Danville, Ind., in the court room directly in front of the judge's desk. Wesner commented severely on Brewer's testimony in a case on trial, and the men quarreled, Wesner daring Brewer to pull a revolver and shoot.

—Miss Rose Cleveland, sister of President Cleveland, who has been abroad for three years, returned home Saturday, a passenger aboard the Cunard liner Etruria. Miss Cleveland is looking very well. She said her visit to Europe had agreed with her, and she had learned much that will be of great benefit to her in her profession of teacher.

—A broken truck on a freight train wrecked several cars on the Pennsylvania railroad, near Thorndale, on Saturday night. An east bound train ran into them and 20 cars in all were wrecked. Engineer C. W. Mann and Freman John McCann, of Harrisburg, were badly injured, the former dying on Saturday afternoon. The fireman is in a serious condition.

—A murder resulting from a quarrel occurred on Monday morning at Dunmore, Pa. The wife of Augusto Nulli, while in the yard of her home had some words with a laborer named Tuncario Prigniana. The woman attacked the man. Her husband becoming aware of trouble came out in the yard armed with a revolver, which he fired at Prigniana, sending a bullet through his head causing instant death. The murderer was arrested.

—With what giant steps science advances is evidenced by the projected telephone circuit from Halifax to Nova Scotia, which will cover a distance of 3,500 miles. Not so many years ago it was considered wonderful to be able to telephone from office to office in the same town. Now to telephone from city to city is an everyday occurrence; and before long telephonic communication across the Atlantic may become an established fact.

—The cruiser New York crossed the finish line at Gloucester, Mass., on Monday afternoon at 1.41, having made the marvelous speed of 21 knots. This record gives the United states the fastest armored cruiser in the world and the Cramps a premium of $200,000. Even the records of the famous Blake and Blenheim are surpassed, the former made only 19.7 on her trial trip, when she broke down and the latter has never yet been tried over a measured course.

—Among the bills vetoed by Governor Flower last week was one making the use of cheese as an article of diet compulsory at state camps and in the prisons of New York, the ground on which his approval was asked being that it would increase the market for American cheese. Governor Flower very sensibly says that, if he signed this bill, he would probably be asked later to approve another for the benefit of producers of honey, or of potatoes, or beans, and so on. He therefore concluded to stop the whole business at the outset.

—In the United States there are 32,000,000 men and 31,000,000 women. Men are in the majority in all the states and territories except in the District of Columbia. Massachusetts, Rhode Island, North Carolina, Maryland, Connecticut, New Hampshire, New York South Carolina, Virginia and New Jersey, in which there are more women than men. The district of Columbia has the largest proportionate excess of female population and Montana contains the largest percentage of men. In New Jersey the two sexes are most nearly equally represented.

Ladies' Sleeves for the Summer Season, and How to Make Them.

The most essential feature of our present modes is the pre-eminent part which the sleeves take in the general make-up of a toilette. They constitute the dominant note, the stricking accessory which compels the attention of the beholder. In point of variety of details, such as draperies, trimming and ornamentation, they surpass any other part of the costume. To this complication must be added the further necessity of knowing the historical origin and ascertaining the style most suitable to the figure of each individual wearer. The well-known and popular McDowell fashion journals are excellent guides in this embarassing perplexity. Recognizing the important role of the sleeve in our modern styles, they have devoted many lessons to the different kinds of the prevailing sleeves and the mander of making them. These lessons are invaluable. They will be found in "La Modede Paris," in "Paris Album of Fashion," and in "The French Dressmaker," (formerly "La Couturiere." The former two cost $3.50 each a year, or 35 cents a copy. The latter is $5.00 per annum, or 30 cents per copy. "La Mode" with its low subscription price of $1.50 a year, or 15 cents a copy, is a unique publication of its kind not duplicated in this country. If you are unable to procure any of these magazines at your newsdealer's do not accept any substitutes but apply directly to Messrs. A. McDowell & Co., 4 West 14th street, New York.

Announcements.

COUNTY TREASURER
I hereby announce myself as a candidate for County Treasurer on the Democratic ticket, subject to the decision of the Democratic county convention. JOSEPH BENGELE.
Gallitzin, Pa., May 25, 1893.

COUNTY COMMISSIONER
I hereby announce myself as a candidate for the office of County Commissioner, subject to the decision of the next Democratic county convention. BLAIR SHORT.
Lilly, May 23, 1893

COUNTY COMMISSIONER
I hereby announce myself as a candidate for County Commissioner, subject to the decision of the next Democratic county convention. PATRICK E. DILLON.
Elder township, May 19, 1893.

B. & B.

You Save Money on these

Dry Goods

items—indeed, owing to the LESS PRICES idea that prevails at these stores, we are confident there is quite a saving for you on every yard of Dry Goods of any kind which you send us your order for.

A line of 32 inch
CHEVRONS,
wool, 15 cents.

38 inch
WHIP CORDS, 50c.

50 inch
WOOL SERGES, 75c.

52 inch
SCOTCH SERGES,
$1.00 a yard.

All of the above in full line of Spring colorings.

10 pieces finest quality
IMPORTED WOOL CASHMERE,
all one color—a dark bottle-green—46 inches wide,
65 cents a yard.

Green is the color this season and you save just 35 cents on every yard of this Cashmere—it is the dollar quality.

Very large sale of fine
FRENCH ORGANDY LAWNS,
both light and darks grounds in great variety of artistic printings.
31 inch goods
15 Cents a Yard.

It may seem early for lawns, but this quality never selle than 25 cents.

And there are many other movey-saving items we can tell you about. If interested write our
MAIL ORDER DEPARTMENT.
for samples.

BOGGS & BUHL,
115, 117, 119 & 121 Federal St.,
ALLEGHENY, PA.

FOR SALE.

AT VAN ORMER.
Nine Houses.
Eighteen Lots.
8,230 feet T Iron.
Coal Mine—Capacity, 200 tons daily.

AT SUMMERHILL.
Two Lots.
One Licensed Hotel and Outbuildings—an Excellent Property.

AT BLACKLICK.
178 Acres of Coal Land, 90 Acres of Timber—90 acres for Farm Purpuposes. Adjoins Dishong Property.

AT LILLY.
76 Acres on Main Line of Pennsylvania Railroad.

FRANK POWERS,
Real Estate Agent, CRESSON.

JOHN PFISTER,
DEALER IN
GENERAL MERCHANDISE,
Hardware, Queensware,
MADE-UP CLOTHING,
BOOTS AND SHOES,
GROCERIES AND PROVISIONS,
VEGETABLES IN SEASON,
HARNESS, ETC.,
OPPOSITE JUNCTION HOTEL,
CRESSON, PA.

ma92 20ly

PRIVATE SALE.—The undersigned will set at Private Sale in Lilly borough, Cambria county, Pa., his Hotel, with Brewery attached; Two Ice Houses, Stable, and all necessary Outbuildings on the premises. The House is licensed now. For further particulars call on or address the proprietor, THEODORE SELL.
Lilly, Pa., Oct 21, 1892.

EVERYTHING ON WHEELS.

Buggies, Wagons, Farm Machinery,

Saw Mills, Engines and Boilers.

FACTS FOR FARMERS

Oliver Invented and Gave to the World the Chilled Plow.

THE GENUINE OLIVER CHILLED PLOWS
MADE ONLY BY THE

Oliver Chilled Plow Works,
South Bend, Indiana,

ARE THE BEST GENERAL PURPOSE PLOWS IN THE WORLD.

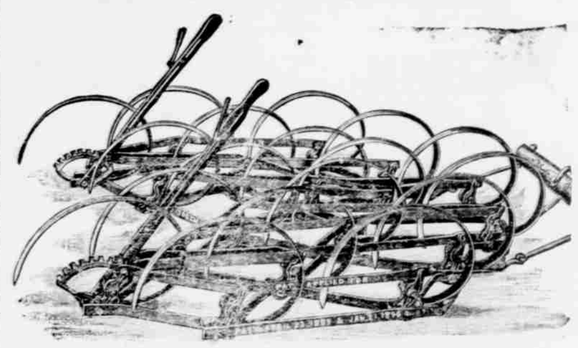
A strong statement but a true one, for these plows are better known, have reached a larger sale, have had a longer run, have proved more popular and given better satisfaction than any other plows on the face of the globe.

We mean the GENUINE OLIVER, and not the imitations claiming to be the Oliver, or equally as good. Such imitations are on the market, placed there by unscrupulous manufacturers who seek to trade on the good name of the OLIVER.

Look out for imitations, buy only the genuine Oliver plows and repairs, and be sure you are right before you take the plow home.

☞ Once more—Beware of "bogus" Oliver plows and repairs, and take none but the genuine, made by the OLIVER CHILLED PLOW WORKS, SOUTH BEND, INDIANA.

HENCH & DROMGOLD'S
ALL STEEL FRAME
Spring Tooth Lever Harrow,
A Wonderful Improvement in Lever Spring Tooth Harrows.



In making this new Lever Harrow they use the same Zigzag steel frame used in their other style Float Harrow so that the frame could be used for either harrow if desired. The Teeth are bolted between malleable lastenings which hinge upon the bolt extending through the frame piece and are connected with an adjusting bar and is so arranged that while the harrow is in operation and teeth in the ground, it will not pull the levers forward if disengaged in the rack bar, or in other words it is just as easy to adjust the teeth deep or shallow while the harrow is in operation as when standing still. They have two different notches in which the teeth are fastened and when four or five inches are worn off they can be set in another fastening, and by this adjustment in connection with the operation of the adjusting lever, can be worn almost entirely out the same as in their Ratchet Tooth Harrow.

Each tooth has a curved shoe under the frame making a sliding support. I guarantee this Lever Harrow to be one of the most complete and best Lever Harrows ever offered to the trade.

N. B. SWANK,
307 Cor. Main and Bedford Streets,
JOHNSTOWN, PA.

THE BEST PLACE IN ALTOONA
TO BUY CLOTHING IS AT
JOHN McCONNELL'S
1300 ELEVENTH AVENUE.

Where you will find a complete line of Men's, Boys' and Children's Suitings in all styles and qualities.

SUMMER WEAR!

for Men and Boys, for Style and Finish can not be beat for the price Furnishing Goods, Hats and caps,

TRUNKS AND SATCHELS

in endless varieties. You are invited to call and see us when in the city and we will do you good.

JOHN McCONNELL,
ALTOONA, PENNA.

SPRING. **1893.** SPRING.

Our Spring Stock is now here. We are now ready to show the most Complete Assortment of

Men's, Boys', and Children's Clothing

Gents' Furnishing Goods

in the county. We have all the New Shades and Shapes in Hats. Our Clothing needs to be seen to be appreciated.

It will pay you to come and see us as we will save you money.

Very Respectfully Yours,

C. A. SHARBAUGH,
CARROLLTOWN, - - - PA.

EBENSBURG
Marble and Granite Works,
J. WILKINSON & SON, PROPRIETORS,
—DEALERS IN—

Monuments, Headstones, Vaults and Sarcophagis, Marble and Marbleized Slate Mantels, Cemetery Fencing of all kinds. Also Iron Fencing for public buildings and dwellings.

Purchasers will find our prices the lowest when they consider the class of work we manufacture. We also buy by the car-load and give customers the advantage of reduced freight.

WE GIVE SPECIAL ATTENTION TO THE
SETTING OF WORK.

EVERYBODY
READS THE FREEMAN.

Cambria Freeman.

EBENSBURG, CAMBRIA CO., PA.

FRIDAY, - - - - - MAY 26, 1893.

LOCAL AND PERSONAL.

—Tuesday next is Decoration Day.

—Mr. Thomas Peach, of Loretto, was in town on Monday.

—Mr. J. J. Rhoddy, of Ashville, was in town on Monday.

—A. V. Dively, Esq., of Altoona, was in town on Monday.

—Mr. E. Gray, of Hastings, was a visitor to Ebensburg on Monday.

—The Dauntless Fire Company's new hose cart arrived last week.

—Mr. D. A. Luther, Jr., of Carrolltown, visited Ebensburg on Monday.

—Mr. McClellan Short, of Lilly, spent a few hours in town on Tuesday.

—Dr. H. Somerville, of Chest Springs, was in Ebensburg on Wednesday.

—Mr. Andrew S. Kirsch, of Barr township, was in town on Thursday.

—Mr. James Beiter, of Loretto, was in town for a few hours on Thursday.

—James C. Easly, of Carrolltown, spent a few hours in town on Wednesday.

—Charles B. Moore, an old-time resident of Ebensburg, was in town on Monday.

—Mrs. Ellen Williams, of Carrolltown, visited friends in Ebensburg on Monday.

—Mr. J. A. Burgoon, of St. Augustine, spent a few hours in town on Wednesday.

—Mr. E. P. Shoemaker, of this place, lost a valuable horse by death on Monday.

—John F. Shortencarrier, of Carrolltown spent a few hours in town on Monday.

—Mr. Matthias Farabaugh, of Munster township, visited Ebensburg on Wednesday.

—Mr. J. B. Wi'ber and wife, of this place, visited friends in Chest Springs on Wednesday.

—About $10,000 was paid out to the railroad laborers on the Blacklick extension on Saturday.

—Mrs. Luther, of Carrolltown, is visiting her sons, Michael and Edward J., in this place.

—Mrs. Thomas Telford, of Wilkingburg, Pa., is visiting her parents, Mr. and Mrs. Michael Donovan, of this place.

—The dwelling house of Charles Rhoddy, in Chest township, was struck by lightning on Saturday last and slightly damaged.

—Mr. W. W. Blair, of Altoona, came up to Ebensburg on Saturday evening on a short visit to his parents, ex-Sheriff Blair and wife.

—Dr. H. C. Cooper is opening up an office in the room formerly occupied by the Western Union Telegraph Company on High street.

—Miss Mary Roberts, daughter of C. T. Roberts, of this place, has accepted a position as typewriter in the office of Alvin Evans, Esq.

—On Saturday the contract for Ebensburg's new school building was let to Wm. Lloyd & Son, of Johnstown, the contract price being $14,300.

—During the storm on Saturday evening the house of ex-Policeman Martin, in Johnstown, was struck by lightning and slightly damaged.

—On Tuesday President Cleveland appointed Ed. P. Kearns, of Pittsburg, to succeed Collector Miller as collector of the Twenty third district.

—The legal half-holiday begins June 15 and ends September 15, during which period the banks and public offices will close 12 o'clock on Saturdays.

—Mr. Bernard Delaney, of Delaney, accompanied by his wife, visited Ebensburg on Friday and while here paid the FREEMAN office a pleasant visit.

—Mr. C. T. Roberts, Rev. R. S. Jones and Mr. John Ludwig, of this place, are in Kane, Pa., this week in attendance at the Congregational State Association.

—The state board of health admonishes the people of Pennsylvania to keep cleanly, abstain from gluttony, renovate all premises and practice temperence in drink.

—The two horses stolen from Mr. John Rena, of Franklin township, Blair county, were found on Thursday of last week on the outskirts of Altoona, the thieves having escaped.

—Says an exchange: The quart strawberry box holds a pint and a-half. The tables of weights and measures have a style of their own when you buy the first spring berry and the winter's coal.

—On Saturday the wife of Aaron Good, of Wilmore, was taken to Dixmont Insane Asylum, she having for some time past shown signs of being mentally unbalanced and lately has been growing worse.

—"Splunt" Hagert, of Johnstown, who was sent to the Huntingdon reformatory from this county for horse stealing escaped on the 17th of April. He was recaptured at Johnstown on Monday and taken back.

—At the Republican convention held at Altoona on Tuesday Martin Bell was nominate for president judge; M. H. Fagley and John Hurd for county commissioners; James Stiffler for poor director and H. C. Lorenz for auditor.

—Miss Clara Farnsworth, a sister-in-law of T. B. Allison, formerly principal of the Ebensburg public schools, was injured by being thrown from a dog cart at Indiana while out driving with another young lady one day last week.

—Messrs. Brown, Kimball & Apel have sold their old stage coach to a party from Lewistown and on Monday a party of ladies and gentlemen from that place started with the relic of the past for their homes in Lewistown.

—A gas holder which supplies pressure for a soda water fountain in Griffith's drug store in Johnstown, exploded on Monday afternoon. The noise of the explosion was heard for several squares, but there was but very little damage done.

—Ex-Register and Recorder James M. Singer, of Jackson township, has written a communication to the board of trade of Johnstown, urging the building of a road from that city by way of Hinckston's run to the coal fields of the Blacklick.

—State Superintendent Schaeffer has issued a notice to county school superintendents notifying them that the school term must be continuous for six months, otherwise the school will be deprived of a proportion of the appropriation.

—A new town will be laid out on the Jackson township side of the new railroad, near the Pringle mill property, to be called Barker City in honor of Judge Barker. The new town will be about ten miles from Ebensburg and about one mile below the big bend.

—John Perrie, an Italian aged about forty years, was instantly killed at mine No 3, at Frugality, at noon on Saturday. His remains were interred at Ashville. He leaves a wife and five children. Two of the children reside in Italy with their grandparents.

—A lot of dogs played havoc with a flock of sheep owned by John D. Hitchman, of Mt. Pleasant, Westmoreland county, on his farm near Mill Grove, a few nights ago. Out of 112 sheep and lambs, 46 were killed and as many injured. The loss is estimated at $300.

—Everybody reads the Pittsburg *Dispatch* for the reason that it contains more news, both general, special, and telegraphic; has more contributors and more special correspondence than any other newspaper between New York and Chicago.

—Scarlet fever prevails at Carrolltown to a considerable extent, there being a number of serious cases reported. Mary, the 10-year-old daughter of T. R. Scanlan, died of the dreaded disease on Thursday of last week and another daughter is very low with the same disease.

—At the Republican primary election held in Blair county Saturday, the fight over the nomination for president judge was hotly contested. In the contest Martin Bell, Esq., carried off the plum, securing more delegates than his other two competitors, B. L. Hewitt and N. P. Mervine, put together.

—Martin Hicks, of Leidy township, Clinton county, captured a bear last week which dressed 350 pounds. Bruin killed a large sheep one night and ate part of it and the next night the balance of the carcass was put in a bear pen by Mr. Hicks. In this way his bearship was enticed into the trap.

—S. E. Leech, an oil man, fell asleep in a livery barn in Butler on Friday and was robbed of $180. Upon searching a one-legged man named Gill, officers found $80 of the money in his pocket and $900 wrapped up in a cloth which he had placed between his wooded leg and the stump of his natural member.

—The card of Mr. Blair Short, of Lilly, as a candidate for county commissioner appears among the political announcements this week. Mr. Short is a man of ability and well qualified to perform the duties of the office. Should he be nominated and elected the interests of the people will be well taken care of by Mr. Short, who will make a popular official.

—On Saturday evening Mr. John Maloney, of this place, started to drive to Carroll township, but had scarcely got started on his way when the hail storm came up. The battering hail made his horse unmanageable and the terrified animal wheeled short around, broke the shafts and ran back to the stable.

—The twenty fourth annual reunion of the Ninth Pennsylvania Veteran Volunteer Cavalry association will be held at Hollidaysburg, Blair county, on Thursday, June 8. Excursion tickets will be issued on the 7th and 8th, good to return until the 15th, and can be had by applying to the secretary, A. F. Shenck, Esq., of Lancaster.

—Constable Ike Harris, of Johnstown, on Friday last, shot Joseph Hovarth, a Hungarian whom he was trying to arrest, in the left leg, between the ankle and the knee, breaking the main bone. Hovarth was taken the Memorial hospital, where he will be laid up for some time. The charge against Hovarth was felonious assault and battery.

—An exchange advises building a grape arbor or summer houses in which you can sit Sunday afternoons during the heated season and pore over the contents of some favorite book or magazine. The fruit will pay you for the trouble, and you will have the comfort as clear profit. We ought to make ourselves comfortable when it is possible to do so.

—The Spangler Building and Loan Association is now ready for business. The following officers have been elected: President, Joseph A. Gray; vice president, D. W. Holt; treasurer, A. W. Buck; secretary, James A. McClain; directors, Lawrence Wyland, John G. C. Bearer, John W. Campbell Reubin B. Spangler, Casper Leib and Henry J. Hopple.

—John Kohler, of Carrolltown, who has been lying in a Pittsburg hospital for nearly three years, suffering from the effects of a shot from a gun which was accidentally discharged in Johnstown, died from the effects of the wound on Sunday morning. He had been taken to his home just recently. The young man was well known throughout Cambria county.

—On Monday the little five-year-old daughter of Carl Rivinius, of this place, while playing in the yard, fell backwards into a tub of water and made a narrow escape from drowning. Luckily Mrs. Rivinius was near by and heard the water splash, when she ran to her little girl's aid and found her completely submerged and struggling in the water.

—Mrs. Catharine Shunk, in a fit of despondency, made an unsuccessful attempt at suicide in jail at Somerset on Tuesday afternoon by taking arsenic. She had been remanded to jail in default on one-half the costs in a case against Franklin P. Fisher for assault and battery. A stomach pump saved her life. How she obtained the poison is unknown.

—Portions of Lancaster county are polluted with flees. So numerous are they that the people are moving out of the infested districts. There are hundreds of millions of the little pests and the lives of the inhabitants are made miserable. When they go abroad they are shunned by everyone they meet and when they stay at home they can do nothing but scratch.

—The Cambria county Democrats in convention assembled last week adopted the rules governing the Democratic party in Clearfield county. Every section was adopted as read, and now our neighbors in Cambria will be under respectable rules and can't go estray in registering the will of the voters when they meet to nominate county officers.—*Clearfield Public Spirit.*

—A severe hail storm visited Pittsburg on Saturday afternoon. The hailstones were unusually large and broke windows, conservatories, etc., all over the city. There were numerous accidents on account of runaway horses, in which several animals were killed. The street railways were stopped for a time and many people were badly frightened by the heavy fall of ice.

—Great excitement prevailed last Friday evening among the sportsmen over the catching of the biggest trout that has ever been taken from the waters of the Loyalhanna. The big trout was caught near the old dam by Frank Kahn, one of Ligonier's best piscatorial sportsmen. The trout measured 23½ inches in length and weighed over 4½ pounds.—*Greensburg Press.*

—Mrs. Mary Boyles was instantly killed on Tuesday morning by falling from a window at the residence of her son-in-law, O. C. Hough, at New Castle Pa. She was 82 years. The old lady had just gotten out of bed, and it is supposed she thought she was going down stairs. Her neck was broken. Deceased resided at West Newton, Westmoreland county, and was there on a visit.

—The result of the Democratic primary election in Westmoreland county on Saturday was officially declared on Monday. Major James M. Laird was nominated for register and recorder; for treasurer, J. W. Armsbrust; commissioners, I. V. Huff and William Welsh; poor directors, John R. Hayden, Samuel Galbreath, and Samuel Crise; county auditor, John W. Hill and Lewis P. Hayes.

—The bill authorizing boroughs in Pennsylvania to appoint regular boards of health passed both houses of the legislature and was signed by the governor the other day. The bill gives the burgess the power to appoint five members, 1 for one year, 1 for two years, 1 for three years, 1 for four years, 1 for five years and one every year thereafter. One member of the board must be a physician.

—The card of Mr. Joseph Bengele of Gallitzin, appears in another column as a candidate for County treasurer. Mr. Bengele is a well-known business man of Gallitzin who has been active and ardent in the support of Democracy and deserves to be well remembered at the primaries. If he be nominated he will make a hustling candidate and there will be no doubt of his election.

—Joseph Charlesworth, aged fifteen, employed as a driver in Stineman's mines at South Fork, was badly crushed about the body on Saturday. He had started out about 3 o'clock driving a mule with a loaded car. In one part of the mine the roof is low and he was caught between the roof and the coal on the car and badly crushed. The attending physician, Dr. Luke, has hopes for his recovery.

—On Saturday last Messrs. Dr. A. and Webster Griffith, of this place, started for Indiana with a two horse team and a buckboard. When about five miles from town the team ran off throwing Dr. Griffith out. Web. hung on the rains and finally got the team checked against a hill when the doctor came along, not much the worse for his tumble and they prooceeded on their journey without further accident.

—One of our western exchanges gives the following, which we produce for the especial benefit of a few of our subscribers: "If you have frequent headaches, dizziness and fainting spells, accompanied by chills, cramps, corns, bunions, chilblains, epilepsy and jaundice it is a fact you are not well, but are liable to die any minute. Pay your subscription a year in advance, and thus make yourself solid for a good obituary notice."

—The Spangler and Hastings Electric Railway Company was chartered May 8th, 1893. The proposed line will start at what is known as the Brothers' farm, headquarters of the Benedictine order, near which point are located large mines. Reaching Spangler, the line of the road passes along Bigler avenue to the Hastings road on Walnut run; thence to the office of the Sterling Coal Company at Hastings. Later it may be extended to other towns in northern Cambria.

—The "church train" on the C. & C. railroad which has served a great convenience to its patrons and the public generally for the past five years has been discontinued on the new schedule which went into effect on Sunday evening, May 21. We are sorry to loose this, our only outlet to the main line on Sunday. As we have anticipated the removal of this train ever since the P. R. R. assumed control, we are not at all surprized at the change. *Coalport Standard.*

—The body of Mrs. Edward Hughes, at Minersville, Huntingdon county, who, it is alleged, was killed by her husband, was examined on Friday last. The examination showed that the skull was fractured behind the right ear as though it had been hit by a sharp stone. The coroner's investigation showed that the wife had been subject to very brutal treatment by her husband, and that on the day of her murder he had threatened her life. Hughes, who is now in jail at Huntingdon, will be tried for murder in the first degree.

—Two years ago a couple of young men after dark secreted themselves in a Somerset county graveyard. They presented themselves in the guise of ghosts when two young women came that way and gave them a terrible scare. One of the ladies was Miss Josie Shafer, a school teacher. Her father father brought suit against the ghost impersonators for $2,000 damages, claiming his daughter was quite ill for several weeks as a consequence of the scare. Last week the case was tried at Somerset and a verdict rendered for the defendants.

—A dispatch from Spring City, Pa., says: A strange worm has come to pester the farmers by eating up the young clover. The little varmints are about as large as the "cut worms" that sometimes destroy whole fields of young corn. These latest enemies of the farmers attack the clover and cut it off closer to the ground than sheep could nibble it. They leave great patches of sod entirely barren of grass. The worm has appeared in various parts of this country, as well as in Berks and Montgomery. Unless checked they threaten ruin to what promised to be a big crop of clover hay.

Changes on the Cambria & Clearfield.

Commencing on Monday, service on the the Cambria & Clearfiel ddvision of the P. R. R. was extended to Mahaffey, a station on the Beech Creek railroad, three-tenths of a mile from the Cambria & Clearfield division, or thirty and three-tenth miles from Cresson.

A station called Rosebud has been established on the branch running from Cresson to Irvona, distance twenty-five and three-tenths miles from Cresson.

A passenger and first-class freight agency has been established at Mahaffey and Wilson Forcey appointed agent.

A passenger and first-class freight agency has been established at Cherrytree, the terminus of the Susquehanna branch and Levi G. Gorsuch appointed agent.

A. G. Luckett has been appointed passenger and first-class freight agent at Bradley Junction, vice W. T. Wakefield, transferred.

Robert Richards has been appointed passenger and first-class freight agent at Hastings, vice R. B. Park, having resigned.

Superintendent Sheppard and other railroad officials inspected the various branches on the Cambria & Clearfield division, on Saturday.

Held for Trial.

J. W. Ellwood, of Pittsburg, who was arrested at Huntingdon, Pa. by United States Postoffice Inspector Dixon and detained in the county jail to await a hearing on charges implicating him with the gang of postoffice burglars who have been successfully operating among the postoffices in the interior of Pennsylvania during the past three months, was given a hearing before Justice Patton on Monday. United States District Attorney McCandlas, of Pittsburg, conducted the prosecution.

The testimony submitted by the postmasters of Irwin, Gallitzin, Blairsville and Latrobe, whose offices had been rifled of hundreds of dollars in money, stamps and registered letters, was of such a damaging nature as to warrant the holding of Ellwood for trial before the United States district court. The drills used upon all the safes operated upon were precisely similar to drills which Ellwood had purchased from a hardware dealer in Huntiugdon, and to whom he had offered postage stamps of large denominations for a cheap revolver. The remaining three members of Ellwood's gang have fled the country.

Badly Burned.

On Wednesday night about ten o'clock Mrs. Thomas Davis (mason,) of the East ward, was sitting up reading after the other members of the family had retired, with a candle on her lap when she went to sleep. Her clothing caught fire from the candle and was a mass of flame when she awoke. Her son John heatd her in her efforts to extinguish the flames and on opening the door of the room in which his mother was and seeing her enveloped in flames, ran to his bed and taking up the bed clothing hurriedly wrapped it around her and succeeded in smothering the fire, but not until the old lady was seriously burned about the hands, face and breast. Her injuries are very painful and her recovery doubtful.

Memorial Day in Ebensburg.

Tuesday next, May 30th, the day set apart to do honor to the memory of the soldiers who died to save our country, will be observed as follows: The following organizations, Capt. John M. Jones Post G. A. R., Lieut. Hugh Jones Camp S of V., Ladies' Aid Society, pupils Mt. Gallitzin school, pupils normal school, Knights of the Golden Eagle, American Mechanics, and all old soldiers who may happen to be in town on that day are invited and requested to meet at Armory Hall on Tuesday afternoon at half-past one, where public exercrcises will be held, conducted by the G. A. R. Post, after which a parade will be formed and march out to Lloyd's cemetery, thence to the Congregational, thence to the Catholic, and after having decorated all the graves of the heroic dead in each cemetery, will proceed to the Hall and disband to meet again in the evening at half past seven, where they will have an address by J. D. Hicks, to which the public is cordially invited. The exercises in the afternoon and evening will be interspersed with the singing of patriotic songs led by Prof. Gibson. All persons are requested to close their places of business between the hours of one and five o'clock, P. M., or during the time of the parade. Let the day be properly observed by all.

SUNDAY PRECEEDING MEMORIAL DAY.

All comrades of Capt. John M. Jones Post G. A. R and comrades of any other Post who can make it suit to be in town are requested to meet a Armory Hall on Sunday, May 28th at half-past nine A. M., with cap and badge (those that have uniforms will wear them), and proceed in a body to the Baptist church at ten o'clock, when Rev. B. H. Fish will deliver a sermon to the comrades. We extend a cordial invitation to Lieut. Hugh Jones' Camp S. of V., Ladies' Aid Society, Knights of the Golden Eagle, American Mechanics, and all old soldiers to meet with us and join in the services. BY ORDER OF THE POST.

Visitors to Altoona.

Visitors to Altoona are invited by William F. Gable & Co., to make their large and beautiful daylight store their headquarters. Come whenever you can. Stay as long as you can. No urging people to buy in our store—feel free to come in; look around; buy or not buy, just as you please. All are welcome—buyers and lookers—lookers and buyers. We have arranged for your comfort and convenience while in our store. A plesant waiting room, a pretty little balcony leading off from the stairway to the second floor overlooking the main or first floor. There are easy chairs there to rest in—a writing table and paper and envelopes free for those who may wish to write a note while waiting or resting. In the basement is a splendidly fitted up toilet room for ladies. Make our store headquarters while in the city. You are welcome. Come right from the train to our store. It is only one-half square from P. R. R. station. If you have a satchel or package we'll take care of them for you without charge. Leave them in our store while you look around. Make our store wour headquarters when you come to Altoona.

Only 1½ squares from the Penn. R. R. Station. | WM. F. Gable & Co., Daylight Department Store, Nos. 1320 & 1322 11th ave, Altoona, Pa.

How to Get Trout Fry.

Parties who wish to obtain trout fry for the purpose of stocking the streams in their neighborhood can get them from the state hatcheries free of charge if application be made to the state fish commissioners. The fry have all been sent out for this year, and we understand there is no fall distribution, so that applications now sent in will not be filled before next spring. Owing to the fact that for the past few years there have been more applicants than could be supplied, applications for trout fry for next spring should be sent to the commissioners not later than January 1, 1894. Applications must be made on blanks prepared for the purpose, which can be obtained from any one of the state fish commissioners, whose names addresses are as follows: Henry C. Ford, 823 Vine street, Philadelphia; G. H. Welshons, Pittsburg; H. C. Demuth, Lancaster; S. B. Stillwell, Scranton; L. Streuber, Erie, and W. L. Powell, Harrisburg.

Fight with a Negro Robber.

A deadly conflict in the dark between Nicholas Sizer, an old farmer, and a colored burglar, supposed to be Thomas Blake, occured in the home of the former near Braddock. Before daylight Saturday, Sizer was aroused by the negro in his room, and he at once sprang from bed, and attacked the intruder. A fight followed and then it was that the old gentleman worked his antagonist toward the stairway, hoping to throw him down. But the wily robber held fast to his victim and the two rolled down the steps together. Sizer lay unconscious at the bottom and the victorious negro fired four bullets at the prostrate form. The firing aroused the other people. Blake was captured and is in jail, and Sizer is dying in the Allegheny hospital.

Two Verdicts.

A statement made in the *Tribune* last week relative to the verdict in the inquest on the body of C. A. Gray, was incorrect. After the evidence had been discussed a vote was taken on a verdict which merely recited the facts of the accident and placed the blame on no one. Three of the jury voted to adopt it, and three did not vote. As it was late the jury then adjourned, and next morning 'Squire Anna took around a verdict as above stated, but could only get one of the jurymen to sign it. He then prepared another verdict, charging the Pennsylvania Railroad Company with negligence in leaving the crossing without a watchman, and this paper was signed by four of the jury. One juryman declined to sign either of the verdicts.—*Hastings Tribune.*

Oil Cars on Fire.

About 3:30 o'clock on Monday afternoon engine No. 452 in charge F. E. Cunningham, on the Baltimore railroad, ran into a train on the bridge cross Stonycreek at Osborn. The last cars were oil tanks and when the engine crashed into them, one of them broke and the leaking oil caught fire. The bridge was burned and the centre span fell into the creek. The last two cars were on the bridge and one of them fell into the water. The other stuck on the pier. The centre span is about seventy-five feet long, and will be several days before traffic will be resumed. The oil burned fiercely and about 70,000 gallons were destroyed. The front end of the engine was burned. No one was injured, but it was a close call.

Green Goods Victims.

A big haul of green goods circulars and correspondence with people negotiating for "the long green" has been made at Bridgeport, Conn. Among the list of victims found in their books were Jos. W. Kormkie, Mt. Pleasant, Pa., $110; James D. Kocke, Orwigsburg, Pa., $650; W. A. McLaughlin, Moorsdale, Pa., $300; Henry Cunningham, Bellwood, Pa., $485; W. W. Hutchinson, New, Castle, Pa., $400; T. D. Yoder, Allenville, Pa., $300; S. R. Benson, Hollingsburg, Pa., $600; Henry Ehlers, Tonono, Pa., $600; J. S. Stangler, Reidsburg, Pa., $350; T. Morrell, Myersdale, Pa., $200; Thomas Irvin, Centralia, Pa., $140.

Married.

HILL—EVANS.—Married on Tuesday afternoon, May 23, 1893, at the Congregational church, Ebensburg, by Rev. Geo. Hill, father of the groom, Rev. Jesse Hill, of Rootstown, Ohio, and Miss Mollie Evans, of Ebensburg.

BALTZELLS'.

WHEN we say "We carry some extraordinary VALUES in Shoes," we use the term as having a longer, wider and thicker meaning than you ever attached to it before. Shoes for infancy, youth, maturity, and old age. Shoes in every size, make and popular shade. With such a stock controlled by our methods and opportunities in buying EXTRAORDINARY BARGAINS are as natural as for value to pursue dollars. Don't you see? You will when you read what follows:

It almost appears useless to advertise our great stock of Oxfords in all colors and varieties, so capricious is the weather, one day pleasant succeeded by many cold and stormy ones, that seem to demand only heavy Shoes, and we will skip them over by saying that when you are ready for them you will find them in the greatest beauty right here, and pass on to the consideration of heavier shoes.

To-day we offer in special sale ladies' button shoes, in broken lines to be sure, but in all sizes and widths, at a price so low as to constitute a real bargain, among them being such fine shoes as are rarely found in a mark-down sale. If you cannot wear them out before warm weather they will be ready for fall wear and thus do double bargain service.

About 75 pairs are of those fine Laird, Schober and Mitchell stores, sold in the city at $7. We sold them at $5 and $5.50, but to-day you may have them, elegant French Kid, hand-turned, in narrow, medium and wide toes, low and high heels, at $4 a pair.

Another line of 60 pairs of hand welt shoes in fine Kid, sold heretofore at $3.00, will now go at $2.50. Also 75 pairs fine Kid, plain, sold at at $3.00, go at $2.50. 100 pairs in small sizes, 2½ and 3 inch hand turned and machine sewed, formerly $2.50 and $3.50, you may have them at $2.

60 pairs of ladies' spring heel, in sizes 2½ to 5, sold at $2.75 and $3, are $2 a pair today, a good bargain for the one that gets a pair.

One lot of Goat shoes in No. 5 and 7, formerly $2, are now $1.

BALTZELLS',
Altoona.

Miscellaneous Notices.

THE Ebensburg Building & Loan Association will offer for sale at the council chamber, Ebensburg, on the fourth Monday in June, $1,000.00.
THOS. DAVIS, President.
LESTER LAMIMER, Secretary.

IF you are wanting Books, Stationary, Booklets, Dolls, Games, Toys, Novelties, School Supplies, Rubber Boots or Shoes, etc., etc., you can have y ur wants supplied by a visit to C. T. Roberts' store, Ebensburg. Although an old established one, it is abreast of the times and always well filled with goods of all kinds. An exchange library has been started at this store, where for 5 and 10 cents you can rent most any book you want to read. Any book or anything else not in stock procured for you at once. Everything sold at lowest prices. Give us a call and see for yourself. You never saw such a large and elegant stock in Ebensburg.

Drunkenness or the Liquor Habit Positively Cured by Administering Dr. Haines' Golden Specific.

It is manufactured as a powder, which can be given in a glass of beer, a cup of coffee or tea, or in food, without the knowledge of the patient. It is absolutely harmless, and will effect a permanent and speedy cure, whether the patient is a moderate drinker or alcoholic wreck. It has been given in thousands of cases and in every instance a perfect cure has followed. It never fails. The system once impregnated with the Specific, it becomes an utter impossibility for the liquor appetite to exist. Cures guaranteed. 48 page book of particulars free. Address
GOLDEN SPECIFIC CO.,
185 Race St., Cincinnati O.
aug19.1y.

FOR SALE.
SECOND-HAND MACHINERY.
1 Portable Boiler and Engines, 35 horse-power.
1 Portable Boiler and Engines, 25 horse-power.
1 Center Crank Engine, 9x12, with Governor.
1 Side Draught Engine, 9½x14, with Governor.
1 Side Draught Engine, 10x18, with Governor.
1 Single Elixer and lot Iron Pulleys.
1 Rich Improved Hand Saw Gummer.
1 pair Blindly Ready Head Blocks.
1 Parke Saw Swage.
All in good condition and at half price. Write for particulars to H. LOEB,
m26 4t Dubois, Pa.

HOTEL LE GRANDE.
H. J. SHETTIG, PROPRIETOR.
Located at DuBois, Pa., near the B. R. & P. Railway Depot. We always endeavor to furnish the best accommodations to business men, pleasure seekers and boarders. Persons in search of comfort and quiet will find it a desirable place to stop. The Table is supplied and is always supplied with the best the market affords, and all the delicacies of the season. The Bar is supplied with the choicest of pure liquors and cigars and nothing but the best is sold. Special attention given to the care of horses.
B. J. SCHETTIG.

To Investors.

WHY go away from home to seek investments when you can buy Pennsylvania First Mortgage securities on the Cash or Monthly Payment plan and which will net you twenty per cent. on your money? For particulars call on or address R. A. ENGLEHART,
Aug. 5, 1892. Ebensburg, Pa

A. C. FISHER,
Painter and Paper Hanger,
PATTON, PA.
The undersigned is now located in Patton and is prepared to do Painting in all its branches. House Painting, Sign Painting, Graining and Paper Hanging a specialty. Satisfaction guaranteed.
A. C. FISHER,
ma19 93

FOR SALE—Valuable FARM LAND containing 86 acres, more or less, situated in the township of Allegheny, in the township of Allegheny, in the county of Cambria, Pa., property of Patrick McCullough. Adjoining the land of George Seymore Edward Bradley, Adam Hammon and George Tomlinson. Terms reasonable. For particulars inquire of
JOHN O'TOOLE & CO.,
1011 Bridge street, Altoona, Pa.

NOTICE is hereby given that the petition of Judson M. Robinson praying for the transfer of liquor license granted to Addleman & Bloom in Carroll township has been filed in the office of the Court of Quarter Sessions of Cambria county, and will be presented to the said court for its consideration on the first Monday of June next. J. C. DARBY,
May 19, 1893. Clerk Q. S.

NOTICE is hereby given that the following account has been filed in the Court of Common Pleas of Cambria county, Pa., and will be confirmed by said court on the FIRST MONDAY OF JUNE next, unless cause be shown to the contrary:
First and final account of Herman Rauner and Jacob Fend, assignees of Thos. R. Marshall.
J. C. DARBY,
May 12, 1893. Prothonotary.

TO WHOM IT MAY CONCERN:
All persons having claims against the estate of Jeremiah Noonan, late of Munster township, Cambria county deceased, or against the estate of Eliza Noonan, late of said township, deceased, are requested to present their claims properly probated to me by May 25th, 1893.
M. D. KITTELL,
Ebensburg, Pa., March 31, 1893.

S. L. REED. MATTHOT READE.
REED & READE,
Attorneys at Law,
EBENSBURG, - - - PENNA.
Office on Centre street. [4.28 93

M. D. KITTELL,
Attorney-at-Law,
EBENSBURG, PA.
Office in Armory Building, opp. Court House.

T. W. DICK,
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW,
EBENSBURG, PENN'A.
Special attention to given claims for Pension Bounty, etc. ch7 '90

J. F. McKENRICK,
ATTORNEY AND COUNSELLOR AT LAW,
EBENSBURG, PA
Office on Centre street.

DONALD E. DUFTON,
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW,
EBENSBURG, PENNA.
Office in Opera House, Center street.

H. H. MYERS,
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW,
EBENSBURG, PA.
Office in Collonade Row, on Centre street.

AGENTS WANTED by an old reliable firm in large quantity. Quick sales. SAMPLE FREE. A rare opportunity. Geo. A. Scott, 842 Broadway, N. Y.

ATTENTION!

WE ARE

THE PEOPLE!

We are convinced that our prices and goods are right. Since we became Simon & Co.'s successors our daily sales up to date have increased just 40 per cent., and we still continue to sell at the same small profit figures. In Clothing you can be suited in a Suit for yourself, your boy or boys in higher quality than price. In Spring and Summer Styles we are stocked up to overflowing. We feel confident that if you come to us you will go away better pleased than ever before, as this is our motto:

Please and Satisfy Everybody.

Why do you get your Shirts made when you can get them to fit you at such a remarkably low price and goods to suit the most particular.

We have Shirts from 25 cents up to $2.98.
Men's Fedora Hats in every shade, color and style that you want for $1.48.
Also a very fine line of the latest and most fashionable Stiff Hats from 50 cents up.

FURNITURE.

Below we will quote a few prices. Then you can judge for yourself.

1 set good yellow Chairs	$ 3.00
1 set good dark Chairs	2.50
1 set good dark Chairs	3.00
1 set cane seat Chairs in dark	4.98
1 set cane seat Chairs in dark	5.50
1 set cane seat Chairs in dark	6.00
1 set cane seat Chairs, Mahogany	6.24
1 Oak Rocker with arm	1.75
1 Dark Rocker with arm	1.69
1 Oak cane seat, fancy arm	2.85
1 dark cane seat, fancy	2.75
1 light, very fancy arm	2.98
Child's Rockers, 50c., 65c., 75c. and	1.00

Perforated Chairs and Rockers in all styles and prices.

1 full 8-piece Mahogany or Walnut Bed-room Suite	24.00
1 full 8-piece Oak Bed-room Suit	27.00

Sideboards, Cupboards and Sinks a specialty.

Oil Cloth & Carpets.

We are stocked in Oil Cloth and Carpets. It will save you money to buy of us as in buying our stock early and in large quantities we saved money.

Floor Oil Cloth from 25 cents to 48 cents per square yard.
Ingrain Carpet, one yard wide, at 30, 40, 48 and 60 cents.
Stair Carpet from 23 cents up to 50 cents per yard.

SHOES! SHOES!

If you wish to get a good and substantial Shoe call on us. You will surely find something that will suit you.

Ladies' dongola plain tip and spring heel, button	$1.25 to $2.00
Ladies' dongola, opera and common sense, button, heel	$1.25 to 1.50
Ladies' extra fine tipped Blucher	2.50
Ladies' russet, tipped, button	2.00
Ladies' fine pebbled buttoned; also Misses' and Children's patent leather tipped	$1.10, $1.25, 1.30
Ladies' fine serge, button or lace	1.28
Ladies' tipped and common sense Oxfords	$1.00 and 1.25
Children's tipped Oxfords	.50
Children's russet and dongola spring heel	$1.00 and 1.10
Infants' shoes from 22 cents up.	
Men's lace and congress shoes	1.25
Men's satin calf, lace or congress	2.00
Men's B calf, lace or congress	1.75
Men's tipped Blucher, extra fine	2.50
Men's fine hand-sewed, lace or congress	3.00
Men's Grecian calf, lace or congress	2.00
Men's fine Kangaroo tipped, lace or congress	3.00
Men's extra fine gossamere calf, lace or congress	1.75
Men's grain plow shoes, buckled, Ballist tongue	1.35
Mens working shoes you can get from us from	99 cents to 1.25

DRY GOODS.

Ladies, here is the place to get your dry goods.
Curtains from 75 cents $5.00 per pair.
Ladies' percale waists, light or dark, 50 cents.
Ladies' batost waists, figured and striped, with ruffled front at 75c.
White waists, all kinds of material, the latest and most fashionable styles, from 69 cents to $2.48.
Dress ginghams for 8 cents per yard and up.
Apron ginghams from 4½ to 10 cents.
Muslin in bleached or unbleached from 4½ to 10 cents.
In Calico we are stocked full of the finest, newest and most desirable in the market, at from 3 to 14 cents.
Ladies' skirt embroidery, 40 inches wide, for 48 cents and up.
Flouncing embroidery from 35 cents to $1 per yard.
A complete line of trimmings of all sorts and dresses in all styles on our shelves and counters.
Call and see them. You can't help but buy, as the bargains we are offering in the ladies line are something that you can't grasp every day.

We challenge any one to equal the intrinsic value as well as the variety and extent of our bargain offering this season. Don't wait but come at once to Yours Respectfully,

ORTH & CO.,
THE LEADERS,
GALLITZIN, PENNA.

N. B.—It may be of interest to you to say we are still deep in the grocery business. It will surprise you to see the way we are selling goods in this department of our mammoth store. Some merchants say "I wonder where they can get goods to sell at those figures, as we can't buy them wholesale at the prices they are retailing for." Here is the the secret: We know where the goods grow—that is why we sell so low. And when you come to town,

Look for the Blue Flag--That is the Place.

Register's Notice.

THE following accounts have been examined and passed by me and remain filed of record in this office for the inspection of heirs, legatees, and all all others interested, and will be presented to the Orphans' Court of Cambria county for confirmation and allowance on WEDNESDAY, JUNE 7, A. D. 1893:

1. The fourth account of H. J. Hoppel, executor of Henry Hoppel, late of Carrolltown borough deceased.
2. First and final account of D. H. Korman, administrator of Henry North, late of Reade township, deceased.
3. First and partial account of Jacob W. Anna, administrator of Jacob S. Kline, late of Elder township, deceased.
4. First and final account of D. G. Myers trustee of Simon P. Noel, late of Clearfield township, deceased.
5. First and final account of D. H. Kerlinsey, administrator of Sarah Kerlinsey, late of Susquehanna township, deceased.
6. First and final account of Blair Alexander, administrator C. T. A. of Wm. A. Alexander, late of East Conemaugh, deceased.
7. First and final account of Ephraim Coster, administrator of David Noon, deceased.
8. First and final account of Mary L. McWilliams, administratrix C. T. A. of Jane M. Phillip, late of Johnstown, deceased.
9. First and final account of George A. Hager, administrator C. T. A. of Sarah A. Marlbourg, late of Johnstown, deceased.
10. First and final account of Irvin Rutledge, guardian of James Heisel and John Heisel, minor children of Hannah Layton, see Heisel, late of Johnstown, deceased.
11. First and final account of Amos W. Rowland, guardian of Harriet J. Davis, a minor child of Moses Davis, deceased.
12. The first and final account of Henry Sell, administrator of Jeremiah Perain, late of Franklin borough, deceased.
13. First and final account of Adam Shuman, administrator D. B. N. of Thomas Rager, late of Jackson township.
14. First and final of John C. Barnett and Amanda Airhart, see Adams, executors of T. W. Adams, late of Allegheny township.
15. First and final account of Thomas Illig, executor of Ann Luther, late of Carroll township, deceased.
16. First and final account of J. A. Hendricks, guardian of Howar J. Croyle, minor child of

CAST UP BY THE SEA.

Strange Recovery of a Ship That Was Sunk Fifty Years Ago.

The Wreck Literally Incrusted with Sea Shells Presents a Picturesque Appearance—A Mystery of the Deep.

The Norwegian bark Elsa Andersen came into Galveston a day or two ago with a strange-looking vessel in tow. This was a very small brig of English build, dismasted and in need of repairs, which had been sunk more than fifty years ago, judging from its ancient appearance and awkward rigging, so sailors who have looked at it told a Philadelphia Times correspondent. On the afternoon of the 17th of February, off the coast of the Faroe islands, where the Elsa Andersen had been blown by a recent gale, there was a violent upheaval of the sea, about two miles distant from the spot where she was riding, that sent several waves sweeping over her which did much damage and threatened to submerge her entirely. When the alarm which this sudden sea had subsided there was seen about a mile off a wreck which had not been there before the upheaval of the bottom of the sea, a phenomenon corresponding to an earthquake on land. The wreck excited much interest among the officers and passengers of the Norwegian vessel, and an order was issued to approach the strange craft, when it was seen that the remains of her rigging, stumps of masts, and the hull itself were covered by thousands of sea shells, causing the wreck to present the appearance of the miniature ships of shellwork to be purchased at any seaside town. The leaks which had sunk the vessel were now stopped by an accumulation of barnacles, and the derelict rode the waves like a duck.

A boatload of sailors was dispatched to board the wreck, and they found the hold and the under decks water tight, save for a few feet of water, which, covering the cargo, had sunk her. But this cargo and the other contents of the ship were entirely destroyed, most of the former having been devoured by the denizens of the deep. In what had evidently been the captain's berth were found several iron-bound chests, which had resisted to some extent the ravages of the time and the sea, but, on being opened, the contents were found to be reduced to a sort of pulp, with the exception of a leather bag. This had become hardened until it was necessary to break it open with an ax, when from it poured a quantity of rusty disks, which, being cleaned, proved to be golden guineas of the year 1809 and amounting to the sum of five thousand and twenty-five dollars. There were also several watches of gold and a stomacher of pearls; these, however, are valueless, having been blackened by the action of the water.

The wreck was attached to the Elsa Andersen by a cable and towed to Galveston, where it attracted crowds of visitors. On the fourth day after its detachment from the bottom of the sea by the quake, the water was all pumped out of the derelict, when it was found to contain three skeletons, two of them of men and the other a woman's, this last being of a person of gigantic build, and in life of nearly seven feet in height. About the neck of one of the male skeletons was a chain of gold, to which was attached a silver crucifix and evidently a rosary.

Obeying the Regulations.

A west-bound train on the Fitchburg railroad had just drawn out of Athol not long ago, says an exchange, and as the conductor entered one of the cars he found among the new passengers a young man respectably dressed, and apparently of ordinary intelligence. The conductor halted to take up the young man' fare, and the latter handed him a ticket to Miller's Falls, and with it a cent. For a moment the conductor suspected a joke, but a look at the passenger's face convinced him to the contrary. "What is this cent for?" the conductor asked. "Why, I see," answered the young fellow, "that the ticket isn't good unless it is stamped, and as I don't happen to have a stamp with me, I give you the cent instead. You can put it on, can't you?" The good-natured conductor handed back coin with a smile, remarking that it was a small matter and he would see that it was all right.

Happy Turn of Fortune.

In unexpected turns of the wheel of fortune, elevating the unknown to places of power and dethroning the mighty without warning, France leads the nations, not excepting America, where the grandson of the millionaire may black boots for the grandson of the crossing-sweeper. The installation of Mme. Grevy in the Elysee is a happy instance. She was the daughter of a tanner, and earned her living in Paris as a bonnetmaker. When she married her whole fortune was less than $500; at her death she leaves something like a quarter of a million to her daughter. She did not invent an ancestry with her promotion, nor assume fine airs with her rich gowns. Her manners were characterized by simplicity, her accounts were carefully audited to the smallest detail, and she set her face against court etiquette.

INTELLECT AT A DISCOUNT.

Germany Overcrowded by Idle Men Who Have Been Educated at Universities.

Germany suffers from an intellectual overproduction, according to the Forum. All professions are overcrowded. It was fondly believed up to our days that the state had no more important task than to render the acquiring of knowledge as easy as possible, and for that purpose to establish many higher schools. But it was not asked whether there was room enough for employing men and women when their education was finished. Taking, for instance, the career of law in Prussia, we find that there are 1,851 men who have not only passed through the gymnasium and the university, but have already served the state gratis for about five years, while the annual average demand is 100. There are more than 7,000 examined architects without a fixed employment; it is the same with engineers, teachers in classics, mathematics, etc. These unemployed forces are particularly attracted to the great capitals because everyone hopes that with the many chances they offer he

The Only Difference.

The people of Wyoming, who permit women to vote, according to Harper's Bazar, are apparently not in sympathy with the English bachelor of long ago, who got himself into a controversy on the subject of women's rights with his vis-a-vis at dinner. After proing and coning for a few minutes, the lady asked: "Candidly, sir, why do you oppose giving the franchise to women?" "You will excuse me for saying it, madam," he replied, "but I have not sufficient confidence in their capacity to conduct government affairs." "But what evidence of woman's mental inferiority to men can you advance?" persisted the lady. The bachelor thought a moment, and then answered, slowly: "A simple fact is enough to satisfy my mind, and that is the frightful way in which they do up their back hair." He might have added that until men went around with one hand holding up a trousers leg, the sexes were mentally unequal.

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You will remember the condition I was in five years ago, when I was afflicted with a combination of diseases, and thought there was NO HELP FOR ME. I tried all kinds of medicines, and scores of eminent physicians. My nerves were prostrated, producing dizziness, heart trouble and all the ills that make life miserable. I commenced to take

DR. MILES' NERVINE

and in three months I WAS PERFECTLY CURED. In my travels each year, when I see the thousands of physical wrecks, suffering from nervous prostration, taking prescriptions from local physicians who have no knowledge of their case, and whose death is certain, I feel like going to them and saying, "GET DR. MILES' NERVINE AND BE CURED." In my profession, where there are so many suffering from overwork, mental prostration and nervous exhaustion, brought on by the character of the business engaged in, I would recommend "MILES' NERVINE" as a sure cure for all suffering from those causes.

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PAID FOR DOING NOTHING.

Great Ingenuity Displayed by Clerks In the Departments at Washington.

A great many young men secure places in the departments merely for the purpose of supporting themselves while they are studying in the great schools of law and medicine here, says the Washington Star. Matters are so arranged at these institutions that a clerk who stops work at four p. m. can get dinner and be on hand for the evening lectures, which begin at six. The house has voted to reduce the annual vacation of the clerks from thirty to fifteen days, in addition to which they are allowed thirty days sick leave in each year. Whenever there is a legal holiday there is usually a half-holiday on the day previous. The clerk takes the working part of that half day off. This gives him two days clear. But, on the day before the half-holiday, he goes to the chief of his bureau and asks permission to leave at two thirty p. m., so as to catch a train. Thus the single day's holiday is expanded into two days and a half. The ingenuity with which such affairs are managed is said to be wonderful. However, it should be explained that two-thirds of the employes rarely take a day of the sick leave allowed them. If a clerk is absent on account of illness over sixty days in any year he or she must pay a substitute. The civil service commission provides all the substitutes that are wanted. It is provided that the clerks shall give to the substitute a certain proportion of the pay, usually amounting to about five per cent. By thus hiring a substitute a clerk might retain his place in the service of the government for years, though himself blind, paralyzed and confined to his bed. In all cases of sickness a physician's certificate is required. Not long ago the treasury department made a rule to the effect that such certificate must always state the nature of the complaint. But the local medical society resolved in formal council that such a thing was out of the question, and so the regulation fell to the ground.

One gets a vivid notion of the magnitude of the departments from the vast quantities of ice which are required to quench the thirst of the twenty-three thousand clerks. The treasury consumes a ton and a half of ice daily, taking an average the year around. An equal quantity is used in the war, state and navy buildings. But the department of the interior is the great devourer of ice. Including the pension office it gobbles up from five to six tons every twenty-four hours. The quantities utilized are variable. Each department makes its own contract for ice bids being advertised for annually. No definite amount to be provided is agreed on. The contractor gets so much for supplying all the frozen water required whatever it may be. All the departments, together with their branches consume twenty-four thousand pounds every day. Any secretary can by a simple order increase the working hours of the clerks in his department to any extent which he thinks desirable.

SUCTION OF A FAST TRAIN.

Geese Caught and Carried Along in Its Wake.

A gentleman who was recently watching a fast passenger train as it sped along from Fort Wayne to Chicago says: "The train made splendid time and left in its wake a cloud of dust that included sand, pebbles, straws and most everything else along the way.

"Where I stood there was a flock of geese picking along the track. The swift approach of the train disturbed them little, and the sound of the whistle was little better than Greek. They did not comprehend, it. In a few second the engine was upon them. A cnanmous flapping of wings followed, and they made great efforts to escape. The truth is that they did escape from the track, but the draft made by the rapid movement sucked the entire flock back under the wheels again. Nearly all were killed.

"One or two escaped the wheels, but they were drawn after the rear end of the train for fully fifty feet by the force of the suction. They were perfectly helpless, and fell to the ground with a thud when the force had passed over. I never clearly realized how much drawing power a moving train really had."

Names of Mountains.

Mountains and mountain ranges in the United States, and, indeed, the world over, have usually been names not by the mountaineers themselves, but by the dwellers in the plains who saw the mountains as a more or less distant prospect. It sometimes happens that a mountain or a mountain range bears two names, says the New York Sun, because of different aspects present to dwellers upon each side. The several Blue and Blue Ridge mountains were named manifestly by those to whom the ranges presented themselves against a more or less distant horizon. One of the Green mountains in Vermont is called Bald Face by dwellers in the Adirondack region about Paul Smith's, a name justified by the aspect of the mountain from that part of the wilderness. Our own Adirondack Sugar Leaf could never have been named by a dweller upon its own top. The Orange mountains took their name, however, not from their sunset aspect as seen from the lowlands, but are only another evidence of the affection with which Dutchmen cling to the name Orange, an affection that has led them to fix that name on the map in whatever part of the world they may have carried.

THE SEVENTH SON.

Strange Powers Commonly Attributed to Him.

Civilization has not carried us entirely beyond the reach of superstition. While we will not openly admit, says the Pittsburgh Commercial-Telegraph, we are superstitious there are very few who can say they are entirely free from it.

A great many people believe a seventh son has some occult healing power, but it is not generally known that a particular ceremony must be observed at the moment of the infant's birth in order to give him his healing power. The person who receives him in his arms places in his tiny hands whatever substance she decides he shall rub with in after life, and she is very careful not to let him touch anything else until this has been accomplished. If silver is to be the charm she has provided a six-penny or threepenny bit; but as the coinage of the realm may change possibly during his lifetime, and thus render his cure valueless, she has more likely placed salt or meal on the table.

Sometimes when the parents arrange that he is to rub his own hair the father kneels down before his new-born son and the little fingers are guided to the head and helped to close upon a lock of hair. It is essential that whatever substance a seventh son rubs must be worn by his parents as long as they live. Not long ago a Dublin shopkeeper, finding his errand boy very dilatory in his duties, made inquiries as to the cause. To his surprise he found that the boy—being a seventh son of a seventh son—was often wanted for his services among the poorer classes and was consequently detained.

Wanted to Be Dissuaded.

An American paper published in Paris recently contained the following unique advertisement: "A young man of agreeable presence and desirous of getting married would like to make the acquaintance of an aged and experienced gentleman who could dissuade him from taking the fatal step."

"A FAIR FACE MAY PROVE A FOUL BARGAIN." MARRY A PLAIN GIRL IF SHE USES

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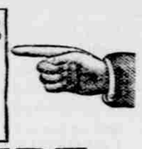

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Sick Headache and relieve all the troubles incident to a bilious state of the system, such as Dizziness, Nausea, Drowsiness, Distress after eating, Pain in the Side, &c. While their most remarkable success has been shown in curing

SICK

Headache, yet Carter's Little Liver Pills are equally valuable in Constipation, curing and preventing this annoying complaint, while they also correct all disorders of the stomach, stimulate the liver and regulate the bowels. Even if they only cured

HEAD

Ache they would be almost priceless to those who suffer from this distressing complaint; but fortunately their goodness does not end here, and those who once try them will find these little pills valuable in so many ways that they will not be willing to do without them. But after all sick head

ACHE

Is the bane of so many lives that here is where we make our great boast. Our pills cure it while others do not.

Carter's Little Liver Pills are very small and very easy to take. One or two pills make a dose. They are strictly vegetable and do not gripe or purge, but by their gentle action please all who use them. In vials at 25 cents; five for $1. Sold by druggists everywhere, or sent by mail.

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"Ayer's Pills are highly and universally spoken of by the people about here. I make daily use of them in my practice."—Dr. I. E. Fowler, Bridgeport, Conn.

"I can recommend Ayer's Pills above all others, having long proved their value as a cathartic for myself and family."—J. T. Hess, Leithsville, Pa.

"For several years Ayer's Pills have been used in my family. We find them an

Effective Remedy

for constipation and indigestion, and are never without them in the house."—Moses Grenier, Lowell, Mass.

"I have used Ayer's Pills, for liver troubles and indigestion, during many years, and have always found them prompt and efficient in their action."—L. N. Smith, Utica, N. Y.

"I suffered from constipation which assumed such an obstinate form that I feared it would cause a stoppage of the bowels. Two boxes of Ayer's Pills effected a complete cure."—D. Burke, Saco, Me.

"I have used Ayer's Pills for the past thirty years and consider them an invaluable family medicine. I know of no better remedy for liver troubles, and have always found them a prompt cure for dyspepsia."—James Quinn, 30 Middle st., Hartford, Conn.

"Having been troubled with costiveness, which seems inevitable with persons of sedentary habits, I have tried Ayer's Pills, hoping for relief. I am glad to say that they have served me better than any other medicine. I arrive at this conclusion only after a faithful trial of their merits."—Samuel T. Jones, Oak st., Boston, Mass.

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Altoona Express	1 00 p m
Mail Express	5 17 p m
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WEST.

Johnstown Express	8 27 a m
Pacific Express	8 45 a m
Way Passenger	2 56 p m
Mail Train	4 26 p m
Johnstown Express	8 24 p m

Ebensburg Branch

Trains leaves as follows: 7.30, 10.25 a. m., and 3.35 p. m and arrive at Cresson at 8.20, 10.50 a. m. and 4 15 p m. Leave Cresson at 9 30, 11 27 a. m and 5.20 p. m., and arrive at Ebensburg at 10.10 a. m. and 12 01 and 6 10 p. m.

Cresson and Clearfield.

Leave Ivyona at 6 45 a. m. and 2.40 p. m. arriving at Cresson at 8 05 a. m. and 4 p. m. Leave Cresson 9 40 a. m, and 5 18 p. m., arriving at Ivyona at 11.00 a m. and 6.35 p. m.

Sunday trains leave Cresson every Sunday at 9 30 a m and 5.18 p. m., arriving at Ivyona at 11.40 a. m and 6 00 p. m.

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THE HEARING OF OWLS.

It Is Much Better Than Their Sense of Smell.

The hearing of all species of owls known to me is marvelously keen, says a writer in the Popular Science Monthly, so keen, in fact, that I know of no way of testing it, since it is much more acute than that of man. If owls have the sense of smell I am unable to find satisfactory evidence of it. I have tred various experiments with them, hoping to prove that they could smell, but the results are all negative. They dislike putrid meat, but they bite it to ascertain its condition. They will not eat toads or frogs which yield an unpleasant odor, but they did not reject these species until they had tested them by tasting. They may be ever so hungry, yet they do not suspect the presence of food if it is carefully covered so that they cannot see it. This test I have applied with the utmost care to the great-horned, snowy and barred owls. The latter are shrewd enough to learn my ways of hiding their food, and when they suspect its presence they will search in the places where I have previously hidden it, pouncing upon pieces of wrapping paper and poking under feathers and excelsior with amusing cunning. I tested them with the fumes of camphor, ammonia and other disagreeable and unusual smells, but they failed to show that they perceived them unless the fumes were strong enough to affect their breathing or to irritate their eyes. Finally I put a cat in a basket and placed the basket between the two owls. They were utterly indifferent to it until the cat made the basket rock, when both of them fled precipitately and could not be induced to go near the basket again. Although Puffy will put a cat to flight when on his mettle, Puffy is frightened almost out of his wits by them. A Japanese toy bird, made of a piece of wood and a few scarlet feathers, was eagerly seized by Puffy, indicating not only a lack of power of smell, but the presence of an appreciation of color. I have fancied that an appreciation of color is also shown by barred owls in their frequent selection of beech trees for nesting places, by great-horned owls in their choice of brown-trunked trees and by snowy owls in an apparent preference for gray backgrounds.

JOURNALISM IN JAPAN.

Fines Paid in Advance—No Woman Allowed to Edit a Paper.

Journalism in Japan appears to be surrounded by some stern restrictions, the desirability of abolishing or amending which has lately been occupying the attention of the Japanese parliament. In Europe, according to the London Standard, when newspapers offend against the law, fines are inflicted on the editor, writer, printer, or publisher, as the case may be; but in Japan it appears that the journalists begin by paying a fine, though the amount may possibly be returned to them in course of time—for that is the practical result of depositing sums of money with the authorities, varying from three hundred and fifty to one thousand yen yearly, as evidence of good faith. If fines are inflicted, at any rate of less than the amount of the deposit, there can be no question of non-payment.

A motion was made to abolish this deposit, as also the power of the government to suspend a paper which published anything calculated to disturb the public peace, but the right of suspension was retained by eighty-one votes to forty-eight; and as to the desirability of demanding the security, the house was unanimous. It was explained that the house felt the necessity of keeping some check on "irresponsible agitators unfit to wield journalistic influence," and there is a good deal to said for the contention. "Women's rights" advocates will be extremely offended at one amendment which was accepted. No woman is allowed to become an editor or publisher in Japan. Whether women are permitted to write for publications does not appear, but it is decided that the work of editing or publishing is "neither desirable or becoming" for females. If ladies are not to be allowed to describe dresses and criticise the fashions, who is to undertake that grave responsibility? It is clear, however, that if ladies may do this their work must always be edited by a male hand; and when that hand belongs to the father of a family, with stern views of economy and a lack of artistic perception, there is no saying what ideas may not be promulgated.

A Clever Countess.

Countess Tolstoi is an extremely clever woman intellectually, and one who is more than a match for her husband in his arguments, writes Marya Menchikoff in the Ladies' Home Journal. She transcribes his books as they are written, as frequently as they are altered and revised, and in the case of the "Kreutzer Sonata" copied it four times before the book was finally completed. The countess, who is of necessity the financial manager of the family, has taken possession of the estate, which she administers for the good of her husband and children. She it was who issued, a few years ago, the cheap edition of Count Tolstoi's novels, on the royalties of which the household has been supported. To her firmness and determination the credit for the home in which the family resides, as well as the blame—if such it be called—for her husband's failure to practice the doctrine of a community of goods, which he so earnestly advocates, must be given; and her realization that a home must be provided for the nine children who have lived of the sixteen born to them must be her excuse.

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HALL'S Vegetable Sicilian HAIR RENEWER.

The great popularity of this preparation, after its test of many years, should be an assurance, even to the most skeptical, that it is really meritorious. Those who have used HALL'S HAIR RENEWER know that it does all that is claimed.

It causes new growth of hair on bald heads—provided the hair follicles are not dead, which is seldom the case; restores natural color to gray or faded hair; preserves the scalp healthful and clear of dandruff; prevents the hair falling off or changing color; keeps it soft, pliant, lustrous, and causes it to grow long and thick.

HALL'S HAIR RENEWER produces its effects by the healthful influence of its vegetable ingredients, which invigorate and rejuvenate. It is not a dye, and is a delightful article for toilet use. Containing no alcohol, it does not evaporate quickly and dry up the natural oil, leaving the hair harsh and brittle, as do other preparations.

Buckingham's Dye FOR THE WHISKERS

Colors them brown or black, as desired, and is the best dye, because it is harmless; produces a permanent natural color; and, being a single preparation, is more convenient of application than any other.

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AFRICAN JOURNEYINGS.

Queer Ceremonies Performed by the Natives.

There are places in Africa where three men cannot be sent on a journey together for fear two of them may combine and sell the third. When a man has determined on a journey he must consult the oracle by means of divination. The methods most commonly employed are as follows: The magician takes a quantity of flour and lets it fall in a steady stream on a flat stone placed at the head of the traveler's bed. If it forms a perfect cone as it falls the omen is good; if not, there is an end of the matter at that time and by means of the flour cone. Sacrifice must now be offered to propitiate the offended spirits. When the cone is perfect it is covered by an inverted pot and left for the night. In the morning the pot is removed and the cone examined; if it is still whole and in the exact state in which it was left when covered, there is nothing further to be done beyond presenting a thank offering of rice, flour or fowl to the ancestral spirits and set out on the journey. Should there be a falling of the cone, even a small slip down its side, it is a sign not to be disregarded, and the oracle, after propitiatory sacrifice, must once more be consulted.

An Old and Big Turtle.

When Mauritius was ceded to Great Britain, in 1810, there was a gigantic turtle in a court of the artillery barracks at Port Louis, which is there still, although almost blind. It weighs, according to a French observer, 150 kilogrammes and measures 2.59 meters (eight and one-half feet) across the carapace. Its height from the ground to the top of the carapace, when it walks, is about 0.63 meters (about two feet). It is believed to be 200 years old at least; nevertheless it carries two men on its back with ease.

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AXES UNDER THEIR COATS.

San Francisco Police Carry Them to Smash the Doors of Fan-Tan Dens.

The policemen's sledge hammers and axes have recently been busy in Chinatown among the fan-tan gambling houses, and the Chinese gamblers are in a state of demoralization, says the San Francisco Examiner. Nothing remains of twenty gambling dens but a vast wreck of doors and furniture. Inside the Mongolians sit most of the time in gloomy silence, contemplating the wreckage about them and occasionally heaping all imaginable anathemas upon the head of Chief Crowley and his men. This onslaught of the officers has caused consternation throughout the Chinese quarters and what may come of it is considered a grave question. The Chinese hint darkly at revenge, but on whom or how it can be wreaked is not mentioned. Sergt. Gillin and his squad have made kindling wood of gambling tables and apparatus and have chopped down dozens of massive iron-bolted oak and Australian ironwood doors. At present they carry axes under their coats, always ready for an emergency in case they should find fan-tan doors closed against them. But there is not a game in operation, according to reports. A tour of inspection through the gambling alleys and houses of Chinatown will yield surprises, and the strange sights and cunning devices met at every turn are interesting. Side doors and trap doors, passages and halls interminable make the strongest impression, but the policeman's work of destruction is too striking a reality to be missed. The doors, although constructed of double planking studded with bolts, have been hewn in parts or torn from their fastenings by crowbars. All that remains of the interior furnishings are piles of broken lumber on the floor. Before gaining an entrance into many places the police had to cut through three of these barricades. There was never before such a condition of affairs in the Chinese quarters are now. The Chinese who conduct these games live and sleep in back rooms that open on passages leading to the gambling rooms. As the policemen will cut down any door locked against them in the approaches, all gambling places must be left open at night as well as by day, and the result is clocks and other portable articles have been stolen. The Chinese, however, are now keeping wat